



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR REPORT, 1926.

No. 17.

Prepared under Instructions from the
MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AND TERRITORIES

by

CHAS. H. WICKENS, F.I.A., F.S.S.,

Hon. M.S.S. (Paris),

Commonwealth Statistician
and Actuary.

SEPTEMBER, 1927.

By Authority:

H. J. GREEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.
[C.S. No. 508.]—C.10442.

PREFACE.

The first Labour Report of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was published in 1912, and the present is the seventeenth issue. The matter has been divided into four main Chapters covering information on Prices, Wages, Employment and Associations respectively. This arrangement will facilitate ready comparison of cognate matters. Thus all information dealing with comparisons of price levels is now gathered together in the one chapter instead of being given in various separated parts of the Report.

International comparisons appear in the Chapter dealing with Wages, in which effective or real wages in various countries are compared, while in Section VI. of the Appendix a table is given showing rates of wages and hours of labour in Sydney, Auckland, and Montreal at July 1914, December 1925, and December 1926. In view of the interest now being manifested in the kindred questions of the Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia, a short article has been included in Chapter II., dealing with these subjects.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

In previous issues attention has been drawn to the great variety of sources of the data upon which this Report is based.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of State and Commonwealth Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

During the progress of this Report through the press, Mr. Jas. T. Sutcliffe, Supervisor of Labour Statistics in the Bureau, resigned his position. Mr. Sutcliffe has been associated with the Branch since its inception in 1911, and I desire to express my appreciation of the marked ability and zeal displayed by him in the performance of the complex duties attaching to his position.

To the staff of the Branch generally, I wish to express my thanks for the ready and capable assistance rendered by them at all times.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,

Commonwealth Statistician and Actuary.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 2nd September, 1927.

SYNOPSIS.

	Page
CHAPTER I.—PRICES.	
§ 1. Wholesale Prices.	
1. General	9
2. Basis	9
3. Index-numbers, 1861 to 1926 ..	10
4. Quarterly Variations in Price Levels	11
5. Variations since Outbreak of War	12
6. Seasonal Fluctuations ..	13
7. Prices—1925 and 1926 ..	13
§ 2. Retail Prices—Food, Groceries and Rent.	
1. General	13
2. Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living and Expenditure on Living	14
3. The Composite Unit	15
4. Other Investigations	16
5. Retail Prices, Capital Cities, 1907 to 1926	16
6. Change of Basis for Rent Constituent	19
7. Retail Prices, 30 Towns, 1922 to 1926	19
Population Weights	23
8. Relative Retail Prices, 30 Towns Food, Groceries and Housing ..	23
9. Retail Price Index-numbers in Terms of Currency	25
10. Price Details, 1926	26
11. Comparisons with Previous Years	27
§ 3. Food, &c., Clothing and Miscellaneous.	
1. General	28
2. Methods Adopted	29
3. Base	30
4. Variations, 30 Towns	30
5. Variations, November, 1914, to 4th Quarter, 1926	30
6. Application of Index-numbers ..	37
§ 4. Retail Price Index-numbers, 200 Towns.	
1. General	37
2. Results, 1924 to 1926	38
3. Comparisons with Quarterly Results	42

	Page
Chapter I.—Prices—continued.	
§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-numbers.	
1. Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries	44
2. Retail Prices—Australia and Other Countries	44
CHAPTER II.—WAGES.	
§ 1. Operations under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts.	
1. General	46
2. Awards and Determinations and Industrial Agreements Filed ..	47
3. Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force, Boards Authorized and Constituted	48
§ 2. Changes in Rates of Wage.	
1. General	57
2. Effect of Changes in 1926	59
3. Effect of Changes, Australia, 1922 and 1926	59
4. Changes in each State, 1922 to 1926	60
5. Changes in Industrial Groups, 1926	60
6. Changes in Industrial Groups, 1924 to 1926	62
7. Changes according to Sex of Employees, 1922 to 1926 ..	63
8. Methods by which Changes were effected	64
(i) 1926—States.	
(ii) 1922 to 1926—Australia.	
§ 3. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.	
1. General	66
2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1926	68
3. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914 to 1926	69
4. Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1926	71
5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914 to 1926	72
6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1926	73

	Page
Chapter II.—Wages—continued.	
§ 3. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—continued.	
7. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1926 ..	75
8. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour ..	77
9. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1926 ..	79
10. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1926 ..	79
11. Nominal Wage Index-numbers—States, 1901 to 1926 ..	80
12. Nominal Wage Index-numbers—Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1926 ..	80
13. Nominal Wages and Effective Wages ..	81
14. Variations in Effective Wages, 1901 to 1926 ..	81
15. Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1926 ..	82
16. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1926 ..	84
§ 4. International Comparison of Real Wages.	
1. General ..	85
2. Real or Effective Wages in various Capital Cities ..	85
§ 5. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.	
1. The Basic Wage ..	87
2. Child Endowment ..	89
CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.	
§ 1. Industrial Disputes.	
1. General ..	91
2. Collection of Information ..	91
3. Methods of Tabulation ..	91
4. Definitions of Terms ..	92
5. Other Particulars ..	93
6. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1926 ..	93
7. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1926 ..	95
8. Industrial Disputes, 1922 to 1926 ..	98
9. Duration of Disputes ..	100
10. Causes of Industrial Disputes ..	104
11. Results of Industrial Disputes ..	109
12. Methods of Settlement ..	111
13. Interstate Disputes ..	115
§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.	
1. General ..	118
2. Unemployment, 1926, and 1891 to 1927 ..	118
3. Employment Index-numbers ..	119
4. Unemployment by Industries ..	120
5. Unemployment—States ..	120
6. Causes of Unemployment, 1922 to 1926 ..	121

	Page
Chapter III.—Employment—continued.	
§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.	
1. General ..	122
2. Applications and Positions Filled ..	122
3. Details for each State ..	122
4. Details in Industrial Groups ..	123
5. Details by Sexes ..	124
§ 4. Assisted Immigration.	
1. General ..	125
2. Immigrants to each State ..	125
3. Immigrants in Industrial Groups ..	125
§ 5. Industrial Accidents.	
1. Scope of Inquiry ..	126
2. Number of Accidents Reported ..	126
3. Accidents in Industrial Groups ..	127
4. Mining Accidents ..	127
CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.	
§ 1. Labour Organizations.	
1. General ..	129
2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1922 to 1926 ..	129
3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1922 to 1926 ..	130
4. Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members ..	131
5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1922 to 1926 ..	132
6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions ..	133
7. Central Labour Organizations ..	133
8. Unions registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	134
§ 2. Employers' Associations.	
1. General ..	134
2. Employers' Associations in each State, 1922 to 1926 ..	135
3. Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups, 1925 and 1926 ..	135
4. Employers' Associations in Membership Groups, 1922 to 1926 ..	136
5. Federations of Employers' Associations ..	136

Chapter IV.—Associations—*continued*.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. The International Labour Conference, 1926	137
2. Unemployment	138
3. Trade Unionism in other Countries	139
4. Employers' Associations in Great Britain	139

APPENDIX.

Section 1. Wholesale Prices, 1925 and 1926	
„ 2. Retail Prices, 1926	140
„ 3. House Rents, 1922 to 1926	145

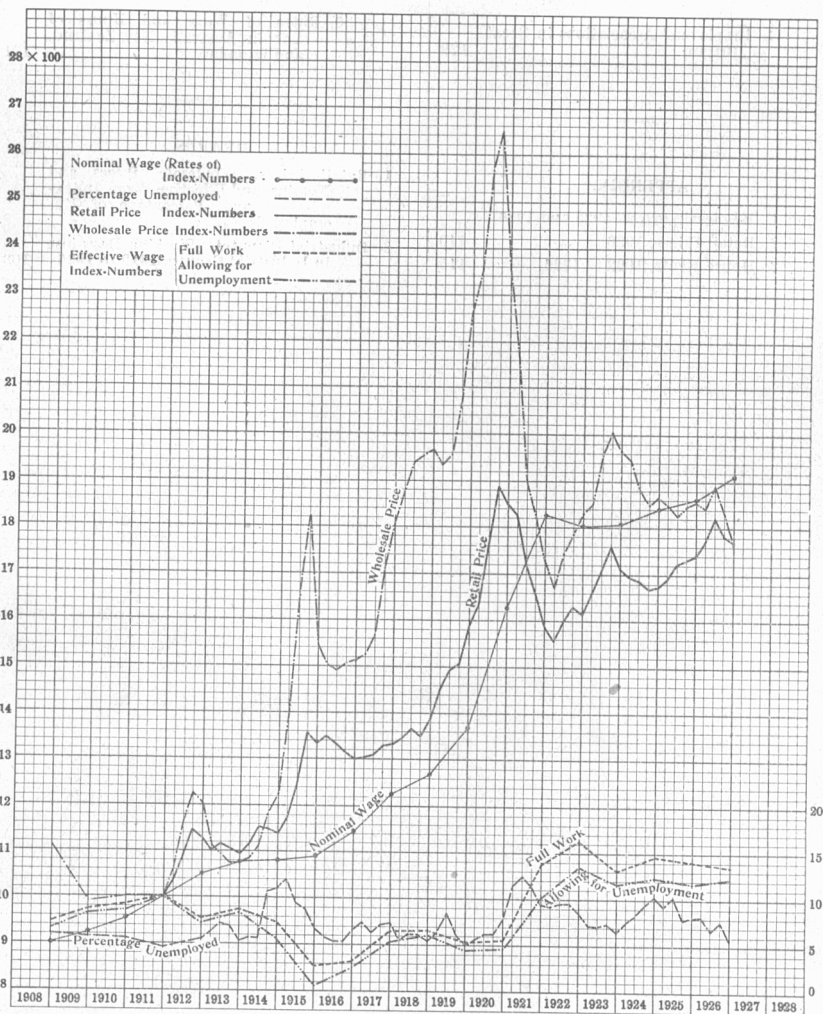
Appendix—*continued*.

Section 4. Minimum Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour for Adult Male Workers, 31st December, 1926	146
„ 5. Minimum Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour for Adult Female Workers, 31st December, 1926	168
„ 6. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada	171

GRAPHS.

1. Retail Prices, Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-numbers and Percentage of Unemployed	8
2. Industrial Disputes—Working Days lost in Industrial Groups, 1913 to 1926	103

**Retail and Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers,
and Percentage of Unemployed 1908 to 1926.**



NOTE.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index-number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.

CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

§ 1. Wholesale Prices.

1. **General.**—Information regarding variations in wholesale prices in Melbourne for 1926 and previous years is given herein. The investigation, commenced in 1912, included the collection of prices for years back to 1861 and the computation of index-numbers in connexion therewith. A statement of the results obtained and an explanation of the methods of collection and computation adopted will be found in Labour Report No. 1, pp. 43 to 66.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices published in the ordinary press and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article referred to a uniform quality, and, in cases where several sources of information were utilized for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case on reliable data, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records on the lines indicated for a uniform list of commodities for the capital city in each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the information published in some of these cities, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. **Basis.**—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of 80 commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to 92.* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurements for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units indicating the relative extent to which each commodity in the units of measurement specified is used or consumed, are shown in the following statement.

* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and
“Mass-Units.”**

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.				GROUP V.			
Iron—				Currants ..	..	lb.	1,400
Pig ..	Mxd. Nos.	ton	6½	Raisins ..	Sultanas	..	1,400
Rod and Bar	Stafford	..	3½	Herrings ..	1-lb. fresh	doz. 1-lb.	50
Angle and T	..	..	3½		tins	..	
Plate ..	..	..	3	Salmon ..	1 lb. tall	..	50
Hoop ..	..	..	½		Alaska	..	
Galvanized ..	26 gauge	..	5	Sardines ..	Halves	doz. halves	100
Tinned Plates	I.C. Coke	cwt.	60	Coffee ..	Plantation	lb.	200
Fencing Wire ..	No. 8 ..	ton	6	Cocoa ..	McKenzie's	..	100
Zinc, sheet ..	..	..	1	Sugar ..	No. 1A	ton	22
Lead, sheet ..	..	..	½	Macaroni ..	..	lb.	200
.. Pipes ..	..	..	½	Sago ..	..	cwt.	7
Copper, sheet ..	..	lb.	2,000	Rice ..	..	ton	2
Quicksilver ..	..	..	12	Salt ..	Australian	..	7
Coal ..	Newcastle.	ton	600		fine	..	
	on wharf			Salt ..	Rock ..	..	1
				Mustard ..	Coleman's	doz. 1-lb.	6
					tins	..	
GROUP II.				Starch ..	Coleman's	lb.	100
					White	..	
Branbags ..	..	doz.	110	Blue ..	Keen's	..	50
Cornsacks ..	..	..	250	Matches ..	Australian	gross	90
Woolpacks ..	..	each	200		Safety	..	
Leather—				Candles ..	Rangoon	lb.	1,600
Waxed Kip ..	..	lb.	600	Tobacco ..	Two Seas	..	1,300
Waxed Split ..	..	..	600		Po'ket Pcs.	..	
Light Crop ..	..	..	600	Tea ..	..	..	3,000
Cotton ..	Raw ..	..	24,000	Kerosene ..	..	gallon	1,700
Wool ..	Greasy ..	..	12,200				
Twine ..	Reaper ..	..	150				
	and			GROUP VI.			
	Binder			Beef ..	Average	100 lbs.	390
Tallow ..	Mutton	ton	1½		quality	..	
	Prime			Mutton ..	..	lb.	33,000
				Veal ..	..	..	2,000
				Lamb ..	..	..	5,600
				Pork ..	..	..	3,700
GROUP III.							
Wheat ..	..	bushel	500	GROUP VII.			
Flour ..	..	ton	48	Timber—	Flooring—		
Bran ..	..	..	14		6 x 1½	100 ft. lin.	30
Pollard ..	..	..	14		6 x ¾	..	30
Oats ..	Milling	bushel	1,200		6 x ¾	..	30
Oatmeal ..	Colonial	ton	1½		6 x ½	..	30
Barley ..	Malting	bushel	150		Weather-	..	200
..	Feed ..	..	100		boards	..	
Maize ..	..	..	1,000		Oregon	1,000 ft.	20
Hay ..	Best Mngr.	ton	135		sup.	..	
Chaff ..	Prime ..	..	135		Shelving	..	10
Straw ..	Victorian	..	25		Portland	cask	30
Peas ..	..	bushel	55		..	ton	½
Potatoes ..	..	ton	40	Cement ..	Welsh	1,000	½
Malt ..	Victorian	bushel	140	White Lead ..	20 x 10	..	
Onions ..	..	ton	3	Slates ..	..	..
GROUP IV.							
Ham ..	..	lb.	800	GROUP VIII.			
Bacon ..	..	..	3,200	Cream of Tartar	In kegs	lb.	400
Cheese ..	..	..	1,500	Carbonate of	..	ton	½
Butter ..	Best Fresh	..	9,500	Soda	..	..
Lard ..	Bulk ..	..	200	Saltpetre ..	Refined	..	½
Eggs ..	Ordinary	doz.	1,800	Sulphur ..	..	..	½
Honey ..	..	lb.	600	Caustic Soda ..	..	cwt.	7
Beeswax ..	..	..	40	Alum ..	Lump ..	ton	½
Condensed Milk	Bacchus	doz. lb.	160	Cyanide of Po-	..	lb.	570
	Marsh			tassium			

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined. These index-numbers are shown in the following table —

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1926, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Com- modities combined.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,229
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,055
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,944
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,832

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers in each case have been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; in other words, they show the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1,000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1,229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1,000 in 1911 and 1,832 in 1926. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1926, and the purchasing-power of money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

The general index-number for the year 1926 shows a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with that for 1925. In Groups II., VI., and VII. decreases of 19.6, 12.7, and 2.7 per cent. respectively were recorded. All other groups showed increases ranging from 11.4 per cent. in the case of Group III. (Agricultural Produce) to 0.5 per cent. in Group V. (Groceries).

The index-numbers for the full period from 1871 to 1911 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48.

4. **Quarterly Variations in Price Levels.**—The following table gives the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1926 and the first quarter of 1927:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers for 1926 and First Quarter, 1927
(Base 1911 = 1,000).

Group.	No. of Com- modities.	Index Numbers.				
		Jan. to March, 1926.	April to June, 1926.	July to Sept., 1926.	Oct. to Dec., 1926.	Jan. to March, 1927.
I. Metals and Coal	14	1,908	1,951	1,930	1,964	1,984
II. Jute, Leather, &c.	10	1,705	1,630	1,594	1,400	1,498
III. Agricultural Produce	16	1,992	1,978	2,015	2,020	1,795
IV. Dairy Produce	9	1,779	1,965	1,752	1,641	1,742
V. Groceries	21	1,730	1,730	1,737	1,725	1,704
VI. Meat	5	1,893	2,349	1,872	1,610	1,736
VII. Building Materials	10	1,640	1,622	1,710	1,677	1,630
VIII. Chemicals	7	1,784	1,794	1,843	1,843	1,849
All Groups (a)	92	1,841	1,892	1,832	1,764	1,737

(a) Weighted average.

5. **Variations since Outbreak of War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1926, and for each month from January, 1926, to April, 1927, are shown in the following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (=1,000) for each group:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, July 1914, Years 1915 to 1926, and Monthly January, 1926, to April, 1927. (Base—July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mate- rials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups.
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
" 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
" 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
" 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
" 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
" 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
" 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
" 1922 ..	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
" 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
" 1924 ..	1,667	2,220	1,541	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
" 1925 ..	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
" 1926 ..	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,519	1,771	1,606
Jan. 1926	1,733	1,600	1,871	1,407	1,672	1,159	1,518	1,740	1,613
Feb. " "	1,735	1,571	1,851	1,481	1,681	1,094	1,491	1,740	1,601
March " "	1,732	1,525	1,873	1,548	1,678	1,249	1,481	1,740	1,627
April " "	1,734	1,514	1,870	1,663	1,678	1,530	1,476	1,732	1,676
May " "	1,848	1,508	1,839	1,636	1,679	1,459	1,471	1,732	1,669
June " "	1,733	1,467	1,844	1,602	1,674	1,358	1,495	1,783	1,632
July " "	1,741	1,456	1,860	1,514	1,686	1,248	1,557	1,798	1,615
August " "	1,753	1,489	1,909	1,452	1,675	1,180	1,608	1,798	1,620
Sept. " "	1,764	1,445	1,888	1,402	1,689	1,036	1,543	1,798	1,582
Oct. " "	1,755	1,307	1,876	1,353	1,675	986	1,545	1,798	1,541
Nov. " "	1,786	1,277	1,909	1,335	1,677	1,012	1,524	1,798	1,550
Dec. " "	1,810	1,272	1,887	1,405	1,662	981	1,525	1,798	1,547
Jan. 1927	1,811	1,329	1,777	1,440	1,661	1,070	1,514	1,798	1,543
Feb. " "	1,800	1,383	1,704	1,451	1,651	1,047	1,473	1,798	1,526
March " "	1,796	1,415	1,560	1,453	1,644	1,095	1,477	1,814	1,499
April " "	1,796	1,457	1,546	1,502	1,658	1,081	1,500	1,794	1,508

6. **Seasonal Fluctuations.**—In order to show the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1926. These are given in the following table, first, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1926 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of house rent) have been included for comparative purposes.

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1926.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,841	1,892	1,832	1,764	1,832
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1926 as base (= 1,000)	1,005	1,033	1,000	963	1,000
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of House Rent) Index-Numbers with average for 1926 as base (= 1,000)	988	1,029	996	987	1,000

The results show a greater variation in wholesale prices than in retail prices, but in both instances the prices were lowest in the fourth quarter and highest in the second quarter.

7. **Prices, 1925 and 1926.**—In Section 1, Appendix, details are given of the average prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1925 and 1926. Corresponding information for previous years as far back as 1871 was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

§ 2. Retail Prices—Food, Groceries, and Rent.

1. **General.**—In normal circumstances changes in the cost of living due to variations in prices and not to alteration in standard can best be measured by means of index-numbers of prices. A "composite unit," consisting of appropriate quantities of the commodities which enter into general consumption in Australia, and including housing accommodation, has, therefore, been adopted, and a comparison of the value of this composite unit at the prices ruling at any given date with the value determined by means of the prices ruling at some basic date furnishes the retail price index-number for the given date, and indicates the proportionate increase or decrease in the amount of money necessary to purchase such a composite unit. This method of computation is usually known as the "aggregate expenditure method." There are other methods of computing index-numbers, but probably none so satisfactorily combines simplicity of procedure with accuracy

of result. Investigations concerning retail prices are made by this Bureau in respect of the following matters :—

- (i.) Monthly variation in the cost of food and groceries in 30 towns.
- (ii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices and house rent in 30 towns.
- (iii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure in 30 towns.
- (iv.) Annual variations in retail prices and house rent in 200 towns.
- (v.) Intermittent Householders' Budget Inquiries.

In earlier reports the results of comprehensive investigations concerning prices and prices-indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of data and the computation of results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912. In Appendix 1, to Report No. 9, an endeavour was made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution.

For further particulars concerning the "aggregate expenditure method" of index-numbers, reference may be made to Report No. 6, pages 19 and 20, and to Report No. 12, pages 22 and 23.

2. Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.

—A change in the "cost of living" may be due to a change in the standard of living, or in the retail price level, or in both; the expenditure on living depends thus on three factors, viz. :—

- (i.) The nature of the commodities consumed;
- (ii.) The quantities of the commodities consumed; and
- (iii.) The prices of these commodities.

A change in any one of these may produce a change in the expenditure on living. In order to obtain index-numbers that will satisfactorily measure variation in price level, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected, and the relative quantities of these, remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII.; in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17–18; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46; in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130; and in Part II. of Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9.

Notwithstanding the explicit statement of the purpose and scope of these investigations given in the various Labour Reports, misunderstanding in regard thereto is still prevalent. Many persons, having noticed that a different regimen gives a very different aggregate cost, have thought that the computed price-indexes must vary considerably with change of regimen. In Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130, it is shown, by calculations based on widely different regimens, that the mode adopted of investigating retail price level is not vitiated by employing a fixed regimen. Where a standard of living, or living wage, has been fixed, the tables can be used as a basis to

determine the variations in the cost of living until such time as the regimen used as a basis for estimation has ceased to be fairly representative of the usage of the community. Should a change be necessary, certain safeguards which have been indicated in Labour Report No. 1, Appendixes VIII. and IX., and further dealt with in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9 must be applied.

3. **The Composite Unit.**—The 47 items making up the "composite unit" may be divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, (iv.) housing. The cost of these items covers about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family.

Special investigations have been made with reference to variations in the cost of the items and services included in the balance of expenditure, and the results are given in § 3 of this Chapter.

The index-numbers computed on the basis of food, groceries, and housing in the past can be accepted as a fair reflection of the variation in the whole ordinary household expenditure in normal times. The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was referred to in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.

The constitution of the "composite unit" is shown hereunder. The "mass-units" represent, to the nearest 1,000,000, the proportionate consumption by the Australian community of the articles included.

Retail Prices.—Composite Unit.

Commodity or Service.	Unit of Quantity.	"Mass Unit."	Commodity or Service.	Unit of Quantity.	"Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).			GROUP III.—MEAT.		
1. Bread	2 lb. loaf	468	26. Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	67
2. Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb. bags	11	27. Beef, rib	"	82
3. Tea	lb.	30	28. Beef, flank	"	12
4. Coffee	"	2	29. Beef, shin	"	14
5. Sugar	"	460	30. Beef, steak, rump ..	"	24
6. Rice	"	50	31. Beef, steak, shoulder ..	"	53
7. Sago	"	8	32. Beef, steak, stewing ..	"	53
8. Jam	"	73	33. Beef, corned round ..	"	39
9. Oatmeal	"	35	34. Beef, brisket, with bone	"	11
10. Raisins	"	14	35. Beef, brisket, without bone	"	32
11. Currants	"	1	36. Mutton, leg	"	92
12. Starch	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	37. Mutton, shoulder	"	62
13. Blue	doz. sqs.	16	38. Mutton, loin	"	30
14. Candles	lb.	64	39. Mutton, neck	"	40
15. Soap	"	64	40. Mutton, chops, loin ..	"	62
16. Potatoes	14 lbs.	68	41. Mutton, chops, leg ..	"	15
17. Onions	lb.	68	42. Mutton, chops, neck ..	"	31
18. Kerosene	gallon	17	43. Pork, leg	"	94
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.			44. Pork, loin	"	84
19. Milk	quart	300	45. Pork, belly	"	104
20. Butter	lb.	95	46. Pork, chops	"	84
21. Cheese	"	15	GROUP IV.—HOUSING.		
22. Eggs	dozen	18	47. House Accommodation	week	464
23. Bacon, middle ..	lb.	16			
24. Bacon, shoulder ..	"	16			
25. Ham	"	8			

This inquiry so far as the capital cities are concerned goes back to 1901, and all possible precautions have been taken to ensure accuracy.

4. **Other Investigations.**—(i.) *General.*—These are concerned with (1) Annual variations in the price index-numbers for 200 towns, (2) the cost

of living according to householders' budget inquiries, (3) special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries, and housing in various towns and localities, and (4) the investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.

(ii.) *Price-Indexes for 200 Towns.*—An investigation as to variation in price-indexes for 100 Australian towns was carried out for the months of November, 1913, and November, 1914. From 1915 to 1922 the number of towns from which returns were collected annually was increased from 100 to 150, and from November, 1923, the number was further raised to 200. The results of the investigations for November of each year from 1913 to 1922 were published in various issues of the Report. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital cities only, but for 1912 and subsequent years monthly inquiries have been extended to 30 towns. The general agreement of the various results shows that the index-numbers published for the capital cities only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, fairly indicate the variations in the cost of food, groceries, and housing in each State and throughout Australia.

(iii.) *Householders' Budgets.*—The first collection of these was made in 1910-11, and the results, which covered a period of twelve months, were published in December, 1911. A second was made during 1913 for the month of November only, and results were given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September, 1917, the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessities of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission budgets were obtained from householders showing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician undertook the necessary analysis of the returns, and the report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, at whose request it was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63-71.

(iv.) *Special Investigations.*—During recent years, in connexion with Arbitration Court proceedings, the question has been raised of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts as compared with the cost in the towns usually covered by the investigations of the Bureau. In order to ascertain the necessary particulars, inquiries were made in over 100 towns and localities, and index-numbers were computed and submitted to the tribunals concerned.

(v.) *Investigations by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.*—In December, 1919, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of Employers' Organizations, and three representatives of the Federated Trade Unions, with an independent Chairman. The terms of the Commission and other particulars in regard to findings, etc., are given on page 28.

5. *Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1926.*—(i.) *General.*—Index numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shown for the capital city of each State in the next table. In this table the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital cities in 1911 for each group or combination is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for the separate cities give the relative cost of the regimen. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects within the limits of a group or combination, since within such limits they show not only the variations from year to year in each city, but comparisons also as to the relative cost in the different cities for the same year or for different years :—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1926.

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.									
Sydney	904	1,018	1,112	1,976	1,837	1,833	1,710	1,864	1,995
Melbourne	817	924	996	1,897	1,705	1,708	1,575	1,727	1,787
Brisbane	969	1,087	1,076	1,958	1,841	1,832	1,685	1,886	1,933
Adelaide	903	958	1,061	1,907	1,760	1,744	1,643	1,770	1,814
Perth	1,013	1,276	1,113	1,955	1,729	1,692	1,627	1,770	1,819
Hobart	888	1,003	1,070	1,927	1,758	1,704	1,683	1,736	1,807
Weighted Average (a) ..	885	1,000	1,062	1,937	1,774	1,770	1,650	1,797	1,886
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.									
Sydney	932	971	1,110	1,828	1,676	1,831	1,660	1,613	1,769
Melbourne	967	959	1,075	1,840	1,595	1,745	1,604	1,583	1,680
Brisbane	837	983	995	1,664	1,562	1,670	1,558	1,540	1,651
Adelaide	928	1,103	1,194	1,723	1,578	1,684	1,626	1,622	1,691
Perth	1,200	1,241	1,244	1,951	1,730	1,806	1,720	1,689	1,748
Hobart	955	994	1,177	1,848	1,539	1,665	1,540	1,484	1,654
Weighted Average (a) ..	955	1,000	1,108	1,815	1,627	1,767	1,630	1,600	1,717
GROUP III.—MEAT.									
Sydney	994	959	1,280	1,838	1,499	1,788	1,845	1,833	1,749
Melbourne	1,067	929	1,270	1,972	1,591	2,026	1,958	1,959	1,852
Brisbane	1,024	935	1,169	1,719	1,256	1,468	1,838	1,765	1,683
Adelaide	1,059	1,037	1,502	2,007	1,815	2,106	2,222	2,193	2,151
Perth	1,511	1,577	1,688	2,113	1,904	2,084	2,526	2,432	2,071
Hobart	1,279	1,221	1,493	2,382	2,128	2,345	2,463	2,285	2,201
Weighted Average (a) ..	1,074	1,000	1,323	1,934	1,587	1,904	1,982	1,961	1,852
GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.									
Sydney	936	989	1,156	1,898	1,703	1,820	1,732	1,785	1,867
Melbourne	925	935	1,091	1,901	1,644	1,802	1,684	1,748	1,774
Brisbane	947	1,018	1,078	1,812	1,608	1,693	1,690	1,734	1,788
Adelaide	951	1,020	1,215	1,906	1,723	1,823	1,791	1,840	1,869
Perth	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,995	1,776	1,828	1,891	1,938	1,866
Hobart	1,010	1,058	1,212	2,025	1,794	1,863	1,849	1,810	1,868
Weighted Average (a) ..	955	1,000	1,144	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829
GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).									
Sydney	969	1,145	1,243	1,617	1,680	1,739	1,831	1,870	1,826
Melbourne	744	931	1,027	1,340	1,448	1,534	1,574	1,604	1,695
Brisbane	463	610	762	1,030	1,128	1,151	1,457	1,165	1,333
Adelaide	835	1,155	1,071	1,322	1,377	1,450	1,540	1,576	1,516
Perth	749	857	963	1,209	1,256	1,294	1,311	1,340	1,469
Hobart	661	739	847	1,441	1,359	1,503	1,592	1,649	1,628
Weighted Average (a) ..	813	1,000	1,082	1,410	1,486	1,553	1,615	1,647	1,677
ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.									
Sydney	948	1,048	1,188	1,793	1,694	1,790	1,769	1,817	1,852
Melbourne	857	934	1,067	1,690	1,571	1,702	1,643	1,694	1,744
Brisbane	765	865	959	1,519	1,427	1,490	1,490	1,521	1,617
Adelaide	908	1,070	1,161	1,687	1,593	1,683	1,697	1,741	1,736
Perth	1,029	1,162	1,175	1,700	1,581	1,627	1,673	1,714	1,717
Hobart	879	938	1,075	1,806	1,631	1,728	1,753	1,750	1,778
Weighted Average (a) ..	900	1,000	1,121	1,717	1,610	1,710	1,688	1,733	1,772

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks on pages 13 to 16.

(a) For all capital cities.

(ii.) *Groceries (18 Commodities).*—The index-number for this group was higher in 1926 than in 1925 in all the capital cities. The increase for all cities in 1926 compared with 1925 amounts to 5.0 per cent. ; compared with 1911 there has been an increase of 88.6 per cent. The average cost in 1926 of the commodities included was highest in Sydney and lowest in Melbourne.

(iii.) *Dairy Produce (7 Commodities).*—The index-numbers for this group were higher for 1926 than for 1925 in all the capitals. The index-number for all the cities in 1926 was 7.3 per cent. higher than in 1925, and 71.7 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost in 1926 of the commodities was highest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(iv.) *Meat (21 Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).*—The index-numbers for this group were lower in 1926 than in 1925 in all the capital cities. The index-number for all the cities in 1926 was 5.6 per cent. lower than in 1925 ; and 85.2 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost for 1926 of the commodities included was highest in Hobart and lowest in Brisbane.

(v.) *Food and Groceries (Groups I., II., and III. combined).*—The index-numbers for this group show the aggregate effect of movements in prices of the commodities included, apart from variations in house rent. There was an increase in 1926 as compared with 1925 in all the cities except Perth. Taking the weighted average for all the capitals, the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 15 were 2.5 per cent. higher in 1926 than in 1925, and 82.9 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost of these items for 1926 was highest in Adelaide and lowest in Melbourne.

(vi.) *Housing.*—The cost of housing increased in three capital cities during 1926, viz., Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth, and decreased in Sydney, Adelaide, and Hobart. The weighted average increase for the six capitals in 1926 compared with 1925 was 1.8 per cent. The increase in cost in 1926 compared with 1911 for the six capitals considered as a whole was 67.7 per cent. In 1926 the cost of housing was greatest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(vii.) *Food, Groceries, and Housing combined.*—The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon these items show an increase of 2.3 per cent. in 1926 compared with 1925, and an increase of 77.2 per cent. compared with 1911.

Compared with 1911, the base-year of the period, the weighted average price index-number showed an increase of 77.2 per cent. for 1926. In 1907 and 1911, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital city. For the year 1921 the index-number for Hobart was the highest, and for 1920 and 1922 to 1926 inclusive the index-number for Sydney was higher than for any other capital city.

6. Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.—From and after the first quarter of 1925, the basis employed in computing the variations in housing costs has been amended to accord with a resolution of the Conference of Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand, held in Adelaide in August, 1924. The conclusion then reached was that "for purposes of computing price-levels in respect of rent, it is desirable that houses of four and five rooms only be taken into account."

Up to the present time the practice followed in computing the retail price index-number has been to take into account the rentals of all houses ranging from those of three rooms and under to those of seven rooms and upwards. In respect to rent this practice is, to some extent, a departure from the principle adopted with regard to prices of food and groceries, i.e., that of taking the price of the predominant type of commodity, inasmuch as the rent of houses of other than the predominant type has been included. The Census of 1921 disclosed the fact that while houses having five rooms predominated in some towns, in others the houses of four rooms predominated. Houses of four rooms represented 24 per cent. of the total dwellings, while those of five rooms represented 29 per cent.; the two types together representing 53 per cent. of the total. While the tables hitherto published which included rent of all houses will in future be replaced by those including rent of houses of four and five rooms, the preparation of index-numbers for food, groceries and rent of all houses in the 30 towns of the Commonwealth will be continued for the use of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the parties interested in Awards and Variations made by that Court, and the results will be published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

7. Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1921 to 1926.—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing. As explained on pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns, 1922 to 1926: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (a) (= 1,000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
FOOD AND GROCERIES—46 COMMODITIES.												
1922 ..	1,703	1,706	1,776	1,691	1,632	1,705	1,644	1,654	1,640	1,642	1,591	1,644
1923 ..	1,820	1,838	1,999	1,855	1,766	1,826	1,802	1,793	1,796	1,757	1,750	1,800
1924 ..	1,732	1,749	1,954	1,767	1,647	1,739	1,684	1,704	1,729	1,673	1,723	1,687
1925 ..	1,785	1,801	2,105	1,785	1,720	1,794	1,748	1,763	1,779	1,730	1,721	1,749
1926 ..	1,867	1,850	2,117	1,851	1,791	1,871	1,774	1,812	1,802	1,761	1,755	1,776
1925 1st Qtr.	1,727	1,749	1,981	1,740	1,678	1,735	1,692	1,715	1,719	1,670	1,661	1,693
2nd "	1,761	1,785	2,131	1,749	1,705	1,772	1,745	1,749	1,772	1,726	1,699	1,745
3rd "	1,813	1,820	2,178	1,795	1,720	1,822	1,787	1,793	1,815	1,755	1,768	1,787
4th "	1,840	1,849	2,130	1,858	1,777	1,848	1,767	1,793	1,810	1,769	1,755	1,769
1926 1st Qtr.	1,838	1,839	2,111	1,863	1,770	1,845	1,750	1,796	1,797	1,751	1,711	1,753
2nd "	1,905	1,884	2,224	1,881	1,835	1,910	1,860	1,852	1,853	1,820	1,824	1,858
3rd "	1,861	1,833	2,084	1,811	1,790	1,864	1,759	1,818	1,774	1,754	1,774	1,762
4th "	1,863	1,844	2,047	1,849	1,770	1,865	1,728	1,781	1,784	1,721	1,711	1,731
1926.												
January ..	1,824	1,829	2,105	1,873	1,778	1,832	1,730	1,794	1,797	1,743	1,692	1,735
February ..	1,804	1,817	2,102	1,847	1,755	1,813	1,728	1,791	1,783	1,740	1,710	1,733
March ..	1,886	1,871	2,126	1,869	1,778	1,890	1,791	1,802	1,810	1,770	1,731	1,790
April ..	1,918	1,902	2,207	1,897	1,823	1,923	1,881	1,854	1,875	1,842	1,815	1,878
May ..	1,914	1,881	2,237	1,886	1,853	1,919	1,862	1,852	1,843	1,806	1,829	1,859
June ..	1,882	1,868	2,227	1,861	1,831	1,889	1,838	1,849	1,842	1,811	1,826	1,837
July ..	1,868	1,844	2,151	1,809	1,803	1,872	1,790	1,838	1,804	1,792	1,799	1,792
August ..	1,861	1,837	2,062	1,820	1,794	1,863	1,757	1,822	1,772	1,762	1,795	1,761
September ..	1,855	1,817	2,038	1,804	1,771	1,856	1,731	1,793	1,745	1,709	1,730	1,734
October ..	1,827	1,807	2,035	1,794	1,746	1,829	1,699	1,764	1,742	1,692	1,691	1,703
November ..	1,862	1,818	2,030	1,819	1,762	1,861	1,739	1,778	1,788	1,720	1,704	1,742
December ..	1,900	1,907	2,076	1,933	1,802	1,905	1,744	1,803	1,820	1,750	1,737	1,750

HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1922 ..	1,680	1,449	914	1,448	1,015	1,617	1,448	819	942	1,158	1,140	1,355
1923 ..	1,739	1,437	883	1,538	1,044	1,683	1,534	912	995	1,263	1,204	1,476
1924 ..	1,831	1,520	930	1,755	1,255	1,776	1,574	960	986	1,267	1,227	1,513
1925 ..	1,870	1,654	1,001	1,687	1,373	1,823	1,604	1,034	1,089	1,322	1,222	1,543
1926 ..	1,826	1,699	1,101	1,741	1,457	1,793	1,695	1,022	1,194	1,569	1,211	1,640
1925 1st Qtr.	1,869	1,653	991	1,695	1,352	1,822	1,594	1,040	1,057	1,268	1,227	1,537
2nd "	1,869	1,601	998	1,704	1,359	1,818	1,600	1,040	1,042	1,277	1,220	1,542
3rd "	1,852	1,680	1,015	1,675	1,384	1,810	1,617	1,029	1,151	1,342	1,220	1,563
4th "	1,892	1,680	1,000	1,675	1,395	1,844	1,602	1,027	1,106	1,403	1,220	1,550
1926 1st Qtr.	1,820	1,694	1,075	1,689	1,461	1,786	1,680	1,031	1,150	1,563	1,207	1,626
2nd "	1,829	1,704	1,078	1,718	1,457	1,794	1,698	1,017	1,209	1,571	1,211	1,643
3rd "	1,829	1,704	1,125	1,775	1,457	1,796	1,698	1,017	1,209	1,571	1,212	1,643
4th "	1,829	1,693	1,125	1,781	1,452	1,795	1,704	1,022	1,209	1,571	1,212	1,649

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

1922 ..	1,694	1,609	1,452	1,600	1,401	1,672	1,571	1,340	1,384	1,460	1,422	1,536
1923 ..	1,790	1,687	1,580	1,736	1,495	1,773	1,702	1,462	1,495	1,571	1,545	1,678
1924 ..	1,769	1,663	1,570	1,763	1,500	1,753	1,643	1,425	1,450	1,520	1,537	1,622
1925 ..	1,817	1,746	1,691	1,749	1,590	1,805	1,694	1,489	1,520	1,577	1,533	1,673
1926 ..	1,852	1,793	1,735	1,810	1,666	1,842	1,744	1,515	1,574	1,689	1,551	1,725
1925 1st Qtr.	1,781	1,713	1,609	1,723	1,556	1,768	1,656	1,461	1,470	1,519	1,498	1,635
2nd "	1,802	1,716	1,706	1,732	1,575	1,789	1,691	1,483	1,498	1,557	1,519	1,669
3rd "	1,828	1,768	1,741	1,750	1,594	1,817	1,723	1,506	1,566	1,600	1,562	1,702
4th "	1,859	1,786	1,706	1,789	1,634	1,846	1,705	1,506	1,546	1,632	1,554	1,687
1926 1st Qtr.	1,831	1,785	1,722	1,798	1,654	1,823	1,724	1,569	1,554	1,680	1,522	1,705
2nd "	1,876	1,816	1,794	1,820	1,693	1,867	1,799	1,538	1,611	1,726	1,594	1,777
3rd "	1,849	1,784	1,724	1,797	1,665	1,838	1,736	1,517	1,562	1,685	1,563	1,718
4th "	1,850	1,787	1,701	1,823	1,651	1,839	1,719	1,496	1,568	1,664	1,523	1,700

(a) See explanatory note at head of page 17.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1922 to 1926: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (a) (= 1,000)—continued.

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charlton Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1922 ..	1,608	1,539	1,616	1,698	1,579	1,609	1,723	1,710	1,725	1,626	1,762	1,720
1923 ..	1,693	1,679	1,738	1,825	1,677	1,700	1,823	1,777	1,809	1,754	1,801	1,819
1924 ..	1,690	1,600	1,679	1,841	1,625	1,686	1,791	1,756	1,820	1,692	1,817	1,790
1925 ..	1,734	1,674	1,749	1,875	1,668	1,734	1,840	1,854	1,934	1,753	1,939	1,844
1926 ..	1,788	1,770	1,874	2,030	1,796	1,803	1,869	1,926	1,995	1,830	1,982	1,876
1925 1st Qtr.	1,667	1,550	1,676	1,824	1,571	1,662	1,813	1,798	1,870	1,714	1,921	1,813
2nd "	1,726	1,643	1,721	1,831	1,647	1,721	1,888	1,862	1,943	1,771	1,973	1,888
3rd "	1,744	1,714	1,784	1,888	1,694	1,749	1,838	1,870	1,962	1,756	1,944	1,844
4th "	1,799	1,788	1,817	1,956	1,759	1,804	1,821	1,886	1,992	1,771	1,917	1,829
1926 1st Qtr.	1,773	1,730	1,834	1,967	1,726	1,781	1,861	1,902	1,998	1,778	1,924	1,867
2nd "	1,778	1,791	1,886	2,026	1,810	1,798	1,967	1,988	2,064	1,885	2,046	1,971
3rd "	1,796	1,782	1,892	2,041	1,807	1,812	1,839	1,908	1,979	1,853	1,985	1,848
4th "	1,805	1,775	1,885	2,088	1,839	1,821	1,808	1,905	1,939	1,804	1,973	1,818
1926.												
January ..	1,799	1,749	1,855	1,994	1,728	1,806	1,854	1,903	1,999	1,766	1,953	1,861
February ..	1,753	1,710	1,809	1,956	1,722	1,761	1,853	1,891	1,985	1,748	1,910	1,858
March ..	1,766	1,732	1,836	1,951	1,729	1,775	1,877	1,913	2,009	1,821	1,908	1,882
April ..	1,768	1,799	1,880	1,999	1,788	1,789	1,847	1,968	2,053	1,873	2,039	1,951
May ..	1,760	1,797	1,891	2,043	1,825	1,786	1,979	2,007	2,075	1,892	2,051	1,983
June ..	1,805	1,779	1,886	2,034	1,818	1,818	1,974	1,989	2,066	1,891	2,047	1,978
July ..	1,803	1,773	1,907	2,047	1,807	1,819	1,887	1,954	2,040	1,866	2,031	1,986
August ..	1,809	1,791	1,893	2,042	1,810	1,824	1,833	1,909	2,065	1,861	1,970	1,843
September ..	1,774	1,784	1,878	1,990	1,804	1,792	1,796	1,863	1,933	1,832	1,955	1,805
October ..	1,789	1,754	1,843	2,022	1,804	1,800	1,780	1,858	1,910	1,803	1,947	1,790
November ..	1,768	1,736	1,858	2,066	1,826	1,785	1,793	1,902	1,930	1,803	1,951	1,804
December ..	1,858	1,836	1,953	2,136	1,887	1,875	1,849	1,955	1,976	1,806	2,022	1,859

HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1922 ..	1,128	870	788	854	863	1,037	1,377	1,010	984	805	929	1,314
1923 ..	1,151	983	774	893	981	1,092	1,450	1,064	990	805	1,008	1,405
1924 ..	1,157	1,033	799	911	1,097	1,106	1,540	990	1,005	810	1,225	1,485
1925 ..	1,165	1,139	1,027	921	1,087	1,141	1,576	869	1,049	821	1,270	1,514
1926 ..	1,333	1,208	1,083	929	1,168	1,283	1,516	825	1,135	865	1,219	1,461
1925 1st Qtr.	1,164	1,140	984	888	1,064	1,134	1,566	889	1,026	824	1,268	1,505
2nd "	1,164	1,129	1,041	930	1,095	1,141	1,580	868	1,054	819	1,268	1,518
3rd "	1,165	1,130	1,041	930	1,095	1,142	1,580	859	1,057	820	1,268	1,518
4th "	1,168	1,157	1,041	936	1,095	1,146	1,576	859	1,059	820	1,275	1,514
1926 1st Qtr.	1,332	1,201	1,075	906	1,150	1,280	1,529	814	1,133	865	1,118	1,472
2nd "	1,332	1,208	1,078	906	1,150	1,281	1,529	814	1,133	865	1,118	1,472
3rd "	1,334	1,208	1,078	953	1,185	1,285	1,500	844	1,133	865	1,319	1,449
4th "	1,334	1,216	1,102	953	1,185	1,288	1,504	829	1,138	865	1,319	1,452

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.

1922 ..	1,427	1,288	1,305	1,381	1,310	1,394	1,593	1,447	1,447	1,318	1,449	1,568
1923 ..	1,490	1,418	1,376	1,475	1,416	1,472	1,683	1,509	1,502	1,397	1,503	1,664
1924 ..	1,490	1,388	1,349	1,492	1,427	1,468	1,697	1,469	1,514	1,361	1,595	1,675
1925 ..	1,521	1,473	1,478	1,517	1,450	1,511	1,741	1,484	1,602	1,403	1,688	1,720
1926 ..	1,617	1,559	1,577	1,617	1,560	1,608	1,736	1,513	1,672	1,468	1,695	1,720
1925 1st Qtr.	1,478	1,396	1,416	1,473	1,381	1,464	1,720	1,457	1,553	1,380	1,676	1,698
2nd "	1,515	1,450	1,465	1,493	1,440	1,503	1,773	1,489	1,609	1,414	1,708	1,749
3rd "	1,527	1,495	1,505	1,528	1,469	1,521	1,741	1,490	1,622	1,405	1,690	1,721
4th "	1,562	1,551	1,525	1,573	1,510	1,557	1,729	1,500	1,623	1,414	1,676	1,711
1926 1st Qtr.	1,607	1,532	1,549	1,568	1,510	1,592	1,736	1,494	1,673	1,435	1,621	1,719
2nd "	1,610	1,572	1,583	1,605	1,562	1,604	1,803	1,547	1,715	1,502	1,697	1,783
3rd "	1,622	1,567	1,587	1,629	1,574	1,614	1,711	1,509	1,662	1,482	1,735	1,698
4th "	1,628	1,565	1,591	1,662	1,593	1,621	1,694	1,501	1,638	1,451	1,728	1,680

(a) See note at head of page 17.

Retail Price Index—Numbers 30 Towns 1922 to 1926: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base ^(b) (= 1,000)—continued.

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam ^(a) .	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie ^(a) .	Devonport ^(a) .	Queensdown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
1922 ..	1,776	1,995	..	1,856	1,840	1,828	1,794	1,709	..	..	1,842	1,774	1,684	1,688
1923 ..	1,828	2,101	1,962	1,840	1,918	1,861	1,863	1,820	1,883	1,855	1,953	1,854	1,805	1,808
1924 ..	1,891	2,122	1,916	1,940	1,985	1,918	1,849	1,836	1,879	1,864	2,016	1,853	1,732	1,738
1925 ..	1,938	2,144	2,013	2,009	2,067	1,965	1,810	1,795	1,821	1,849	2,046	1,817	1,785	1,791
1926 ..	1,866	2,124	2,018	2,006	2,009	1,902	1,868	1,843	1,899	1,885	2,084	1,871	1,829	1,837
1925 1st Qtr.	1,965	2,166	1,950	2,004	2,043	1,987	1,786	1,774	1,744	1,833	1,996	1,791	1,737	1,742
2nd "	2,019	2,157	2,079	2,084	2,088	2,038	1,790	1,783	1,785	1,834	2,038	1,799	1,784	1,789
3rd "	1,940	2,149	2,039	2,001	2,094	1,969	1,821	1,801	1,859	1,864	2,071	1,828	1,810	1,816
4th "	1,828	2,114	1,985	1,945	2,003	1,868	1,845	1,823	1,895	1,863	2,078	1,850	1,810	1,818
1926 1st Qtr.	1,854	2,121	1,991	1,932	1,989	1,889	1,879	1,826	1,902	1,880	2,082	1,872	1,808	1,815
2nd "	1,940	2,182	2,095	2,057	2,053	1,973	1,911	1,895	1,946	1,915	2,118	1,916	1,888	1,893
3rd "	1,861	2,138	2,010	2,037	2,012	1,900	1,860	1,862	1,895	1,889	2,085	1,871	1,820	1,827
4th "	1,807	2,057	1,974	1,998	1,982	1,845	1,822	1,789	1,853	1,858	2,050	1,824	1,803	1,810
1926.														
January ..	1,802	2,090	1,949	1,881	1,959	1,840	1,884	1,819	1,910	1,868	2,087	1,873	1,794	1,803
February ..	1,879	2,124	2,007	1,927	1,999	1,910	1,870	1,816	1,905	1,881	2,075	1,864	1,786	1,795
March ..	1,881	2,150	2,018	1,987	2,010	1,917	1,881	1,842	1,892	1,891	2,084	1,878	1,842	1,847
April ..	1,943	2,174	2,092	2,030	2,063	1,975	1,919	1,901	1,937	1,911	2,109	1,921	1,897	1,902
May ..	1,962	2,191	2,102	2,069	2,060	1,993	1,913	1,904	1,962	1,918	2,127	1,920	1,893	1,898
June ..	1,914	2,181	2,091	2,072	2,036	1,951	1,901	1,880	1,939	1,916	2,119	1,905	1,873	1,880
July ..	1,897	2,181	2,032	2,062	2,028	1,936	1,882	1,873	1,921	1,899	2,101	1,890	1,841	1,849
August ..	1,868	2,139	2,009	2,043	2,013	1,906	1,854	1,864	1,889	1,891	2,088	1,868	1,819	1,827
September ..	1,818	2,092	1,990	2,005	1,995	1,858	1,843	1,848	1,873	1,876	2,064	1,855	1,798	1,805
October ..	1,812	2,048	1,975	2,003	1,986	1,848	1,814	1,810	1,862	1,847	2,027	1,824	1,775	1,783
November ..	1,803	2,063	1,974	1,998	1,983	1,842	1,811	1,774	1,832	1,838	2,026	1,810	1,801	1,807
December ..	1,807	2,060	1,974	1,994	1,977	1,845	1,842	1,784	1,865	1,889	2,096	1,838	1,832	1,841

HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1922 ..	1,256	944	..	1,114	1,251	1,180	1,359	1,175	..	..	810	1,180	1,486	1,393
1923 ..	1,294	943	1,121	1,154	1,349	1,252	1,503	1,247	1,239	1,226	810	1,384	1,553	1,491
1924 ..	1,311	919	1,330	1,158	1,349	1,268	1,592	1,272	1,300	1,277	810	1,449	1,615	1,551
1925 ..	1,340	898	1,405	1,167	1,398	1,293	1,649	1,319	1,339	1,247	810	1,495	1,647	1,589
1926 ..	1,469	897	1,403	1,156	1,409	1,400	1,628	1,302	1,284	1,240	648	1,470	1,677	1,622
1925 1st Qtr.	1,335	915	1,394	1,167	1,344	1,289	1,746	1,335	1,311	1,296	810	1,559	1,644	1,585
2nd "	1,335	900	1,411	1,167	1,413	1,289	1,717	1,321	1,311	1,304	810	1,539	1,647	1,587
3rd "	1,350	894	1,408	1,167	1,413	1,301	1,577	1,310	1,368	1,208	810	1,448	1,644	1,588
4th "	1,339	881	1,408	1,167	1,421	1,291	1,556	1,310	1,368	1,181	810	1,435	1,653	1,596
1926 1st Qtr.	1,461	910	1,396	1,141	1,410	1,394	1,624	1,309	1,288	1,245	676	1,471	1,670	1,615
2nd "	1,472	891	1,391	1,162	1,408	1,402	1,595	1,309	1,288	1,232	676	1,452	1,679	1,624
3rd "	1,476	893	1,395	1,162	1,408	1,406	1,639	1,309	1,302	1,228	613	1,477	1,678	1,624
4th "	1,466	895	1,429	1,159	1,408	1,397	1,654	1,283	1,258	1,256	626	1,479	1,680	1,625

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

1922 ..	1,581	1,600	..	1,577	1,619	1,585	1,631	1,509	..	..	1,454	1,551	1,610	1,577
1923 ..	1,627	1,666	1,646	1,582	1,705	1,632	1,728	1,605	1,652	1,619	1,524	1,678	1,710	1,689
1924 ..	1,673	1,670	1,696	1,646	1,746	1,674	1,753	1,625	1,662	1,643	1,564	1,701	1,688	1,668
1925 ..	1,714	1,676	1,785	1,693	1,809	1,713	1,750	1,616	1,640	1,623	1,582	1,696	1,733	1,715
1926 ..	1,717	1,664	1,787	1,687	1,784	1,713	1,778	1,640	1,668	1,643	1,545	1,720	1,772	1,756
1925 1st Qtr.	1,729	1,690	1,741	1,690	1,780	1,725	1,771	1,609	1,581	1,632	1,551	1,704	1,702	1,683
2nd "	1,762	1,685	1,828	1,740	1,835	1,757	1,763	1,610	1,607	1,635	1,577	1,701	1,733	1,713
3rd "	1,719	1,678	1,802	1,688	1,839	1,718	1,729	1,616	1,674	1,618	1,598	1,685	1,747	1,730
4th "	1,645	1,651	1,768	1,653	1,784	1,651	1,737	1,630	1,697	1,607	1,602	1,694	1,751	1,735
1926 1st Qtr.	1,706	1,666	1,768	1,635	1,772	1,703	1,783	1,632	1,671	1,642	1,554	1,721	1,756	1,740
2nd "	1,764	1,697	1,831	1,721	1,811	1,758	1,792	1,675	1,699	1,658	1,577	1,742	1,810	1,792
3rd "	1,716	1,670	1,779	1,708	1,785	1,714	1,777	1,654	1,672	1,641	1,532	1,723	1,766	1,751
4th "	1,679	1,621	1,770	1,683	1,767	1,677	1,759	1,599	1,630	1,632	1,515	1,695	1,757	1,741

(a) The Towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehan (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.), were replaced in 1923 by Northam (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.).

(b) See note at head of page 17.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 18 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1,000.

The last columns in each of the tables above refer to the weighted average for the 30 towns. The method of computing these weighted average index-numbers is explained in Report No. 1, page 35. The population weights used in the computations for 1923 and subsequent years were as follows :—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	899	Melbourne	766	Brisbane	210	Adelaide	255	Perth, etc.	155	Hobart	52
Newcastle	84	Ballarat ..	36	T'woomba	21	Kadina, etc.	13	Kalg'lie, etc.	19	Launceston	24
Broken Hill	26	Bendigo ..	30	Rockham'n	24	Pt. Pirie	10	Northam	4	Burnie ..	3
Goulburn	13	Geelong ..	32	Chrts. Twrs.	9	Mt Gamb'r	4	Bunbury	4	Devonport	5
Bathurst	9	W'nambo'1	8	Warwick	6	Peterbor'gh	2	Geraldton	4	Queenst'wn	3

The weights used are based on the 1921 Census populations, and represent, to the nearest 1,000, the actual populations at that date.

8. Relative Retail Prices, 30 Towns, Food and Groceries and Housing.—

(i.) *General.*—The figures in the next table represent the relative index-numbers for the years 1924 to 1926 for the 30 towns in respect of which particulars are regularly collected, comparing expenditure on food and groceries and housing separately with the total expenditure on food, groceries, and housing. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects. For each year the first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food; the second, the relative expenditure on housing; while the remaining column relates to food and groceries combined with housing.

Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, showing Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries and on Housing (4 and 5 rooms) separately, and on these Items combined. Basis of Table = Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 rooms) in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 = 1,000.

TOWN.	1924.			1925.			1926.		
	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney	1,082	687	1,769	1,115	702	1,817	1,166	686	1,852
Newcastle	1,092	571	1,663	1,125	621	1,746	1,155	638	1,793
Broken Hill	1,221	349	1,570	1,315	376	1,691	1,322	413	1,735
Goulburn	1,104	659	1,763	1,115	634	1,749	1,156	654	1,810
Bathurst	1,028	472	1,500	1,074	516	1,590	1,119	547	1,666
Weighted Average ..	1,086	667	1,753	1,120	685	1,805	1,168	674	1,842
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne	1,052	591	1,643	1,092	602	1,694	1,108	636	1,744
Ballarat	1,064	361	1,425	1,101	388	1,489	1,131	384	1,515
Bendigo	1,080	370	1,450	1,111	409	1,520	1,125	449	1,574
Geelong	1,045	475	1,520	1,081	496	1,577	1,100	589	1,689
Warrnambool	1,076	461	1,537	1,074	459	1,533	1,096	455	1,551
Weighted Average ..	1,053	569	1,622	1,092	581	1,673	1,109	616	1,725
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane	1,055	435	1,490	1,083	438	1,521	1,116	501	1,617
Toowoomba	1,000	388	1,388	1,045	428	1,473	1,105	454	1,559
Rockhampton	1,049	390	1,349	1,092	386	1,478	1,170	407	1,577
Charter Towers ..	1,150	342	1,492	1,171	346	1,517	1,268	349	1,617
Warwick	1,014	413	1,427	1,042	408	1,450	1,121	439	1,560
Weighted Average ..	1,053	415	1,468	1,083	428	1,511	1,126	482	1,608
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide	1,119	578	1,697	1,149	592	1,741	1,167	569	1,736
Kadina, &c.	1,097	372	1,469	1,158	326	1,484	1,203	310	1,513
Port Pirie	1,137	377	1,514	1,208	394	1,602	1,246	426	1,672
Mount Gambier ..	1,057	304	1,361	1,095	308	1,403	1,143	325	1,468
Peterborough ..	1,135	460	1,595	1,211	477	1,688	1,238	457	1,695
Weighted Average ..	1,117	558	1,675	1,152	568	1,720	1,171	549	1,720
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, &c.	1,181	492	1,673	1,210	504	1,714	1,165	552	1,717
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,325	345	1,670	1,339	337	1,676	1,327	337	1,664
Northam	1,197	499	1,696	1,257	528	1,785	1,260	527	1,787
Bunbury	1,212	434	1,646	1,255	438	1,693	1,253	434	1,687
Geraldton	1,239	507	1,746	1,284	525	1,809	1,255	529	1,784
Weighted Average ..	1,198	476	1,674	1,228	485	1,713	1,188	525	1,713
TASMANIA—									
Hobart	1,155	598	1,753	1,131	619	1,750	1,167	611	1,778
Launceston	1,147	478	1,625	1,121	495	1,616	1,151	489	1,640
Burnie	1,173	489	1,662	1,137	503	1,640	1,186	482	1,668
Devonport	1,163	480	1,643	1,155	468	1,623	1,177	466	1,643
Queenstown	1,259	305	1,564	1,278	304	1,582	1,301	244	1,545
Weighted Average ..	1,157	544	1,701	1,135	561	1,696	1,168	552	1,720
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	1,085	583	1,668	1,118	597	1,715	1,147	609	1,756
Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities ..	1,082	606	1,688	1,114	619	1,733	1,142	630	1,772

Expenditure in each town for food, groceries, and housing was multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted result for all towns was thus computed. The weights used are given on page 23. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) housing, and (c) food, groceries, and housing combined, is shown, the base being the

weighted average expenditure in the six capital cities for 1911 = 1,000. Therefore, in each horizontal line for each year the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and housing combined. The items in the table are comparable in all respects, and in addition show the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of housing. For example, taking the last line but one in the table for the year 1926, the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and housing being £1,756, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £1,147 (1st column), and the average rental £609, the sum of the two latter amounts being £1,756. In addition to showing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus, taking food and groceries only for 1926, commodities which would cost £1,166 in Sydney can be purchased for £1,108 in Melbourne, or £1,167 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent, an expenditure of £1,744 in Melbourne is equivalent to £1,852 in Sydney, £1,736 in Adelaide, £1,664 in Kalgoorlie, or £1,784 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons between any of the towns included. Thus, if the average weekly rental of four and five-roomed houses in Melbourne is 22s. 10d. and the average rental of similar houses in Bendigo is required, the rental in Melbourne must be multiplied by the index-number for housing in Bendigo and divided by the index-number for Melbourne; $22s. 10d. \times \frac{449}{636} = 16s. 1d.$

(ii.) *Food and Groceries.*—The weighted average of the five towns was below the weighted average for all towns for 1926 in Victoria and Queensland, and above it in the other States.

(iii.) *Housing.*—As regards housing accommodation, Sydney, Goulburn, Newcastle, Melbourne and Hobart are the most expensive, while Queens-town and Mt. Gambier are the cheapest towns.

(iv.) *Food and Groceries and Housing combined.*—The average cost of food, groceries, and housing in 1926 was greatest in Sydney, followed by Goulburn, Newcastle and Northam, and was least in Mt. Gambier and Kadina.

9. **Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.**—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities in the year 1911 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of the regimen referred to on page 15 from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, 21s. 0d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 17s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 18s. 9d. in Hobart, while 34s. 5d. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1926 was equivalent to 15s. 4d. in Brisbane in 1907, or 23s. 3d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified from 1907 to 1926 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 in 1911 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).							
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1907 ..	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1911 ..	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0 ^a
1920 ..	43 0	41 1	41 1	42 8	41 0	43 3	42 0
1921 ..	38 0	38 0	36 3	38 1	40 0	40 6	38 0
1922 ..	34 1	32 11	32 2	34 6	35 6	35 11	33 8
1923 ..	36 5	36 1	33 10	36 6	36 7	37 3	36 1
1924 ..	34 8	33 8	33 10	35 10	37 10	37 0	34 8
1925 ..	35 8	35 0	34 8	36 10	38 9	36 2	35 8
1926 ..	37 4	35 6	35 9	37 5	37 4	37 4	36 7
1926 1st Qtr.	36 9	35 0	35 6	37 3	37 1	37 7	36 2
„ 2nd Qtr.	38 1	37 2	35 7	39 4	38 10	38 3	37 9
„ 3rd Qtr.	37 3	35 2	35 11	36 9	37 3	37 2	36 5
„ 4th Qtr.	37 3	34 7	36 1	36 2	36 2	36 5	36 1

HOUSE RENT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).

1907 ..	19 5	14 11	9 3	16 8	15 0	13 3	16 3
1911 ..	22 11	18 7	12 2	23 1	17 2	14 9	20 0 ^a
1920 ..	30 10	25 5	20 4	24 10	22 11	28 5	26 11
1921 ..	32 4	26 10	20 7	26 5	24 2	28 10	28 2
1922 ..	33 7	28 10	22 7	27 6	25 1	27 2	28 9
1923 ..	34 9	30 8	23 0	29 0	25 11	30 1	31 1
1924 ..	36 7	31 6	23 2	30 10	26 3	31 10	32 4
1925 ..	37 5	32 1	23 4	31 6	26 10	33 0	32 11
1926 ..	36 6	33 11	26 8	30 4	29 5	32 7	33 7
1926 1st Qtr.	36 5	33 7	26 8	30 7	29 3	32 6	33 5
„ 2nd Qtr.	36 7	34 0	26 8	30 7	29 5	31 11	33 7
„ 3rd Qtr.	36 7	34 0	26 8	30 0	29 6	32 9	33 7
„ 4th Qtr.	36 7	34 1	26 8	30 1	29 4	33 1	33 7

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT COMBINED.

1907 ..	19 0	17 2	15 4	18 2	20 7	17 7	18 0
1911 ..	21 0	18 8	17 4	21 5	23 3	18 9	20 0 ^a
1920 ..	38 5	35 3	33 3	35 11	34 2	37 8	36 4
1921 ..	35 10	33 10	30 5	33 9	34 0	36 1	34 4
1922 ..	33 10	31 5	28 6	31 10	31 7	32 7	32 2
1923 ..	35 10	34 0	29 10	33 8	32 6	34 7	34 2
1924 ..	35 5	32 10	29 10	33 11	33 6	35 1	33 9
1925 ..	36 4	33 11	30 5	34 10	34 3	35 0	34 8
1926 ..	37 1	34 11	32 4	34 9	34 4	35 7	35 5
1926 1st Qtr.	36 7	34 6	32 2	34 9	34 1	35 8	35 1
„ 2nd Qtr.	37 6	36 0	32 2	36 1	35 3	35 10	36 2
„ 3rd Qtr.	37 0	34 9	32 5	34 3	34 4	35 7	35 4
„ 4th Qtr.	37 0	34 5	32 7	33 11	33 7	35 2	35 2

(a) Base of each Section.

10. **Price Details, 1926.**—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the actual prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. Full information with regard to house rents is published annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the capital cities in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, similar particulars were given of prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the 30 towns from which returns are collected.

Corresponding data for subsequent years were given in the Reports specified :—1913, Report No. 5; 1914 and 1915, No. 6; 1916, No. 7; 1917, No. 8; 1918, No. 9; 1919, No. 10; 1920, No. 11; 1921, No. 12; 1922, No. 13; 1923, No. 14; 1924, No. 15; 1925, No. 16; and 1926 in this Report.

11. **Comparisons with previous years.**—The following tables show for each capital city (i.) the total variation per cent. in the cost of food, groceries, and housing combined for 1926, as compared with preceding years; and (ii.), the amount of such variation due to (a) prices of food and groceries, and (b) house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and city in the second and third sections of the table is equal to the corresponding total percentage in the first section. Thus, the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1926 compared with 1907 is 95.27 per cent., of which percentage 61.31 is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 33.96 to increase in house rents.

Variation per cent. in Price Index-Numbers, Capital Cities, in 1926, compared with years specified.

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average for 6 Capital Cities.
-------	---------	-----------	-----------	-----------	--------	---------	--

VARIATION DUE TO FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).

1907	..	95.27	103.49	111.37	91.30	66.85	102.23	95.05
1911	..	76.70	86.85	86.99	62.21	47.69	89.55	75.60
1914	..	55.81	63.54	68.55	49.55	46.13	65.41	56.71
1921	..	3.30	3.19	6.48	2.91	0.97	-1.55	2.25
1922	..	9.30	11.07	13.28	8.95	8.60	9.04	8.83
1923	..	3.46	2.52	8.56	3.14	5.48	2.92	2.69
1924	..	4.67	6.17	8.53	2.30	2.60	1.44	4.03
1925	..	1.79	3.00	6.34	-0.28	0.18	1.61	1.31

VARIATION DUE TO PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.

1907	..	61.31	61.85	68.65	63.12	40.57	60.94	61.30
1911	..	52.29	56.11	55.60	49.54	27.93	53.94	52.24
1914	..	37.36	40.01	46.20	35.18	29.97	38.11	38.61
1921	..	-1.09	-4.69	-1.01	-1.38	-4.77	-5.44	-2.38
1922	..	6.05	5.17	7.87	5.69	3.56	2.84	5.75
1923	..	1.62	-1.04	3.98	1.69	1.45	0.18	1.16
1924	..	4.76	3.41	4.10	2.85	-0.94	0.68	3.86
1925	..	2.79	0.97	2.20	1.02	-2.65	2.06	1.85

VARIATION DUE TO HOUSE RENTS (4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).

1907	..	33.96	41.64	42.72	28.18	26.28	41.29	33.75
1911	..	24.41	30.74	31.39	12.67	19.76	35.61	23.36
1914	..	18.45	23.53	22.35	14.37	16.16	27.30	18.10
1921	..	4.39	7.88	7.49	4.29	5.74	3.89	4.63
1922	..	3.25	5.90	5.41	3.26	5.04	6.20	3.08
1923	..	1.84	3.56	4.58	1.45	4.03	2.72	1.53
1924	..	-0.09	2.76	4.43	0.55	3.54	0.76	0.17
1925	..	-1.00	2.03	4.14	-1.30	2.83	-0.45	-0.54

NOTE.—Variations not preceded by a sign represent increases, those preceded by a minus (—) represent decreases.

§ 3. Food, &c., Clothing and Miscellaneous.

1. **General.**—The Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which met in 1919–1920, was appointed to inquire into and report upon the following matters :—

- (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
- (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

This Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family, consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 0 6	1 2 0	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 2	2 6 9	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous ..	1 0 10	1 1 4	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914 ..	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915 ..	3 16 9	4 1 6	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916 ..	3 17 5	4 4 6	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917 ..	4 2 2	4 9 8	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918 ..	4 8 10	4 14 8	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919 ..	4 18 5	5 5 3	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920 ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The results of investigations into the variation in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

Reference was made to the findings of this Commission in Report No. 11, pp. 28 and 29. In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." This suggestion was adopted by the Government, the Commonwealth Statistician was consulted as to methods, and the duty of carrying out the recommendation was entrusted to the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

2. **Methods Adopted.**—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the regimen adopted, which is described in the "Indicator List" published in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat limited if confined in the way suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing. As will be shown later, the index-numbers may be used to measure accurately from time to time the rise and fall in prices in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family as outlined by the Commission, as well as for the determination of variations in any standard fixed by previous investigations or which may be fixed in the future.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries ; (ii) Housing ; (iii) Clothing ; (iv) Other Requirements.

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent,* the commodities method and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely to those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau, while not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to prices and duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

* The basis of housing accommodation has been altered in this section to conform with the basis adopted in §2. See p. 19.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was so described by the Commission, as the index-numbers already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, starch, blue, &c.

3. **Base.**—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some period as base. In the case of index-numbers for food, groceries, and housing, already published, the year 1911 was selected. For the new index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, November, 1914, was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier years. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. For base the weighted average cost for the six capital cities has been taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000.

4. **Variations—Thirty Towns.**—The investigations have been extended to the 30 towns for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. The task of securing information for previous years as to prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals was considered unnecessary. So far as the capitals are concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. **Variations—Nov., 1914, to 4th Quarter, 1926.**—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

Housing (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,168	..	..	..	..	..	937	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,542	1,364	862	1,357	919	1,488	1,303	738	812	1,030	1,056	1,216
" 1922 ..	1,616	1,366	862	1,381	957	1,552	1,409	771	957	1,146	1,080	1,319
Year 1923 ..	1,639	1,355	833	1,450	984	1,587	1,446	860	938	1,190	1,135	1,392
" 1924 ..	1,726	1,433	876	1,655	1,183	1,674	1,484	905	930	1,194	1,156	1,427
" 1925 ..	1,763	1,559	944	1,591	1,294	1,719	1,512	975	1,027	1,247	1,152	1,459
" 1926 ..	1,722	1,602	1,038	1,641	1,373	1,690	1,598	963	1,126	1,479	1,141	1,546
1926 1st Qtr.	1,716	1,597	1,013	1,592	1,377	1,684	1,584	972	1,084	1,474	1,138	1,533
" 2nd "	1,724	1,607	1,017	1,620	1,373	1,692	1,600	958	1,139	1,481	1,142	1,549
" 3rd "	1,724	1,607	1,060	1,673	1,373	1,693	1,601	958	1,139	1,481	1,143	1,549
" 4th "	1,724	1,596	1,061	1,679	1,369	1,693	1,607	964	1,139	1,481	1,143	1,555

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Monaro, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	714	..	..	..	..	..	942	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	970	843	724	814	824	915	1,262	872	929	750	872	1,294
" 1922 ..	1,075	827	745	802	783	986	1,313	947	930	759	887	1,252
Year 1923 ..	1,085	927	780	842	925	1,029	1,367	1,003	934	759	950	1,325
" 1924 ..	1,091	974	754	859	1,034	1,043	1,452	933	947	764	1,155	1,400
" 1925 ..	1,099	1,074	968	868	1,025	1,076	1,485	819	989	774	1,197	1,427
" 1926 ..	1,257	1,139	1,021	876	1,101	1,210	1,429	778	1,070	815	1,149	1,377
1926 1st Qtr.	1,255	1,132	1,014	854	1,084	1,207	1,442	768	1,069	815	1,054	1,388
" 2nd "	1,255	1,139	1,017	854	1,084	1,207	1,442	768	1,069	815	1,054	1,388
" 3rd "	1,258	1,139	1,017	899	1,118	1,212	1,414	796	1,069	815	1,243	1,366
" 4th "	1,258	1,147	1,039	898	1,118	1,214	1,418	781	1,073	815	1,243	1,369

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queensdown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.
Nov. 1914 ..	904	..	..	..	..	..	810	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,162	892	949	1,000	1,201	1,094	1,341	1,042	454	231	764	1,123
" 1922 ..	1,108	892	1,008	1,050	1,169	1,122	1,282	1,150	485	223	764	1,127
Year 1923 ..	1,220	889	1,057	1,088	1,272	1,181	1,417	1,175	1,196	1,156	764	1,305
" 1924 ..	1,236	866	1,254	1,091	1,272	1,196	1,501	1,200	1,226	1,204	764	1,366
" 1925 ..	1,263	846	1,325	1,101	1,318	1,219	1,555	1,243	1,263	1,176	764	1,410
" 1926 ..	1,385	846	1,323	1,090	1,328	1,320	1,535	1,228	1,210	1,170	611	1,386
1926 1st Qtr.	1,377	858	1,316	1,076	1,329	1,314	1,531	1,234	1,214	1,174	637	1,387
" 2nd "	1,358	840	1,311	1,096	1,328	1,321	1,503	1,234	1,214	1,162	637	1,369
" 3rd "	1,392	841	1,315	1,096	1,328	1,325	1,545	1,235	1,228	1,157	578	1,393
" 4th "	1,382	843	1,348	1,093	1,328	1,317	1,560	1,209	1,186	1,184	590	1,395

		Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
		1,000	1,269
		1,352	1,340
		1,464	1,406
		1,522	1,462
		1,553	1,498
		1,581	1,529
		1,575	1,523
		1,583	1,531
		1,582	1,531
		1,584	1,533

(a) Base.

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ;
Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,057	..	..	..	..	..	952	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,517	1,467	1,282	1,438	1,266	1,499	1,390	1,194	1,212	1,311	1,328	1,361
" 1922 ..	1,562	1,447	1,307	1,432	1,237	1,536	1,424	1,204	1,271	1,322	1,273	1,392
Year 1923 ..	1,606	1,514	1,418	1,558	1,342	1,591	1,527	1,312	1,342	1,410	1,387	1,506
" 1924 ..	1,588	1,493	1,409	1,562	1,346	1,573	1,475	1,279	1,302	1,365	1,379	1,455
" 1925 ..	1,631	1,567	1,517	1,569	1,427	1,620	1,520	1,336	1,364	1,415	1,376	1,502
" 1926 ..	1,662	1,609	1,557	1,624	1,495	1,653	1,566	1,360	1,412	1,516	1,392	1,548
1926 1st Qtr.	1,644	1,602	1,545	1,614	1,484	1,636	1,547	1,354	1,394	1,508	1,366	1,530
" 2nd "	1,684	1,630	1,610	1,633	1,520	1,675	1,615	1,381	1,446	1,549	1,430	1,595
" 3rd "	1,660	1,602	1,547	1,613	1,494	1,650	1,558	1,362	1,402	1,513	1,403	1,542
" 4th "	1,660	1,604	1,526	1,637	1,482	1,650	1,543	1,343	1,407	1,494	1,367	1,526

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	870	..	..	..	..	..	1,021	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,304	1,198	1,210	1,274	1,233	1,279	1,394	1,259	1,302	1,196	1,311	1,375
" 1922 ..	1,281	1,178	1,166	1,231	1,154	1,251	1,409	1,281	1,263	1,175	1,281	1,386
Year 1923 ..	1,337	1,272	1,235	1,323	1,271	1,321	1,511	1,355	1,348	1,254	1,349	1,493
" 1924 ..	1,337	1,245	1,211	1,339	1,280	1,318	1,523	1,318	1,358	1,221	1,431	1,504
" 1925 ..	1,365	1,322	1,327	1,361	1,301	1,357	1,562	1,332	1,438	1,259	1,515	1,543
" 1926 ..	1,451	1,399	1,416	1,451	1,400	1,443	1,558	1,358	1,501	1,317	1,522	1,544
1926 1st Qtr.	1,442	1,375	1,390	1,408	1,355	1,429	1,558	1,341	1,502	1,288	1,455	1,542
" 2nd "	1,445	1,411	1,420	1,440	1,402	1,439	1,618	1,389	1,539	1,348	1,523	1,601
" 3rd "	1,456	1,406	1,424	1,462	1,412	1,449	1,536	1,354	1,491	1,330	1,557	1,524
" 4th "	1,461	1,405	1,428	1,491	1,430	1,454	1,520	1,347	1,470	1,303	1,550	1,508

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,071	..	..	..	..	..	978	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,423	1,441	1,395	1,409	1,463	1,426	1,509	1,333	1,273	1,081	1,352	1,415
" 1922 ..	1,373	1,417	1,344	1,371	1,431	1,386	1,422	1,369	1,235	1,026	1,312	1,374
Year 1923 ..	1,460	1,496	1,477	1,420	1,530	1,465	1,551	1,440	1,483	1,453	1,367	1,506
" 1924 ..	1,502	1,499	1,522	1,477	1,567	1,503	1,573	1,458	1,491	1,475	1,493	1,527
" 1925 ..	1,538	1,504	1,602	1,519	1,624	1,537	1,571	1,450	1,472	1,457	1,420	1,522
" 1926 ..	1,541	1,493	1,604	1,514	1,601	1,538	1,596	1,472	1,497	1,475	1,386	1,544
1926 1st Qtr.	1,531	1,495	1,586	1,467	1,590	1,529	1,600	1,464	1,500	1,473	1,395	1,545
" 2nd "	1,583	1,523	1,643	1,545	1,625	1,578	1,609	1,503	1,525	1,488	1,415	1,563
" 3rd "	1,540	1,499	1,597	1,533	1,602	1,539	1,595	1,485	1,501	1,472	1,375	1,547
" 4th "	1,507	1,454	1,588	1,511	1,585	1,505	1,579	1,435	1,463	1,465	1,360	1,521
											Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
											1,000	..
											1,436	1,409
											1,459	1,427
											1,506	1,516
											1,515	1,497
											1,556	1,576
											1,591	1,562
											1,624	1,608
											1,583	1,571
											1,587	1,562

(a) Base.

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam-bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,002						1,035					
" 1921 ..	1,665	1,760	1,683	1,822	1,672	1,676	1,685	2,120	2,082	1,940	2,138	1,758
" 1922 ..	1,394	1,415	1,413	1,577	1,458	1,401	1,424	1,812	1,593	1,729	1,597	1,479
Year 1923 ..	1,317	1,436	1,309	1,531	1,410	1,330	1,419	1,499	1,490	1,481	1,555	1,428
" 1924 ..	1,241	1,331	1,173	1,567	1,361	1,252	1,357	1,394	1,371	1,403	1,602	1,363
" 1925 ..	1,246	1,303	1,175	1,559	1,306	1,253	1,314	1,377	1,296	1,388	1,511	1,320
" 1926 ..	1,255	1,330	1,176	1,547	1,401	1,264	1,298	1,426	1,306	1,365	1,506	1,308
1925 1st Qtr.	1,254	1,326	1,194	1,541	1,407	1,263	1,302	1,433	1,315	1,374	1,492	1,312
" 2nd "	1,264	1,325	1,188	1,553	1,430	1,272	1,300	1,430	1,297	1,368	1,523	1,310
" 3rd "	1,255	1,334	1,146	1,540	1,388	1,263	1,301	1,429	1,306	1,355	1,509	1,310
" 4th "	1,248	1,336	1,176	1,552	1,380	1,258	1,290	1,412	1,306	1,362	1,501	1,300

QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charter's Towns.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambler.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	872						1,002					
" 1921 ..	1,492	1,867	1,926	2,079	2,015	1,638	1,585	1,903	1,963	2,251	1,565	1,641
" 1922 ..	1,295	1,313	1,554	1,341	1,647	1,338	1,366	1,364	1,496	1,643	1,194	1,378
Year 1923 ..	1,426	1,441	1,433	1,344	1,492	1,427	1,441	1,470	1,398	1,604	1,417	1,443
" 1924 ..	1,379	1,445	1,421	1,269	1,413	1,385	1,451	1,421	1,408	1,567	1,394	1,449
" 1925 ..	1,369	1,422	1,377	1,190	1,395	1,368	1,442	1,409	1,380	1,625	1,471	1,442
" 1926 ..	1,337	1,398	1,410	1,162	1,464	1,345	1,440	1,375	1,356	1,617	1,470	1,437
1926 1st Qtr.	1,342	1,385	1,406	1,153	1,452	1,347	1,438	1,369	1,371	1,609	1,470	1,435
" 2nd "	1,337	1,400	1,411	1,169	1,466	1,345	1,459	1,356	1,359	1,622	1,473	1,453
" 3rd "	1,327	1,411	1,416	1,165	1,467	1,339	1,428	1,367	1,343	1,626	1,460	1,425
" 4th "	1,345	1,396	1,405	1,161	1,471	1,350	1,435	1,409	1,351	1,611	1,477	1,433

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tas.	Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 ..	926						1,094						1,000	
" 1921 ..	1,634	1,824	1,832	1,928	1,751	1,693	1,892	2,214	2,022	1,863	1,994	2,006	1,653	1,710
" 1922 ..	1,316	1,424	1,571	1,624	1,361	1,359	1,666	1,673	1,644	1,428	1,612	1,655	1,395	1,426
" 1923 ..	1,396	1,512	1,353	1,474	1,419	1,409	1,642	1,548	1,457	1,437	1,628	1,598	1,386	1,397
Year 1924 ..	1,346	1,517	1,258	1,459	1,319	1,364	1,639	1,513	1,417	1,372	1,579	1,579	1,330	1,339
" 1925 ..	1,341	1,509	1,325	1,376	1,311	1,358	1,529	1,438	1,377	1,349	1,669	1,494	1,313	1,320
" 1926 ..	1,330	1,502	1,268	1,347	1,309	1,347	1,523	1,435	1,361	1,357	1,622	1,487	1,308	1,317
1926 1st Qtr.	1,329	1,500	1,278	1,389	1,284	1,346	1,542	1,432	1,349	1,364	1,643	1,498	1,309	1,318
" 2nd "	1,329	1,508	1,274	1,354	1,315	1,346	1,514	1,443	1,370	1,371	1,610	1,485	1,313	1,322
" 3rd "	1,323	1,505	1,235	1,354	1,302	1,340	1,526	1,431	1,357	1,350	1,608	1,487	1,306	1,315
" 4th "	1,340	1,495	1,284	1,290	1,336	1,354	1,510	1,435	1,360	1,342	1,625	1,479	1,303	1,313

(a) Base.

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns : Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

		N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
Period.		QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
		Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	971	1,291	1,278	1,388	1,347	1,390	1,279	1,028	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
" 1921 ..	1,292	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,280	1,228	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
" 1922 ..	1,292	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,280	1,228	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
Year 1923 ..	1,292	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,280	1,228	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
" 1924 ..	1,292	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,280	1,228	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
" 1925 ..	1,292	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,280	1,228	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
" 1926 ..	1,292	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,280	1,228	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
1926 1st Qtr.	1,292	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,280	1,228	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
" 2nd "	1,292	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,280	1,228	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
" 3rd "	1,292	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,280	1,228	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
" 4th "	1,292	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,280	1,228	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,578	1,386	1,383
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1921 ..	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1922 ..	1,389	1,383	1,306	1,231	1,422	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
" 1923 ..	1,344	1,302	1,251	1,240	1,401	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
Year 1924 ..	1,329	1,309	1,278	1,249	1,395	1,323	1,246	1,238	1,141	1,143	1,236	1,236	1,236
" 1925 ..	1,318	1,304	1,251	1,249	1,385	1,310	1,224	1,240	1,132	1,133	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 1926 ..	1,308	1,295	1,245	1,250	1,306	1,304	1,209	1,223	1,123	1,124	1,096	1,096	1,096
1926 1st Qtr.	1,307	1,300	1,241	1,248	1,303	1,304	1,216	1,226	1,127	1,133	1,101	1,101	1,101
" 2nd "	1,310	1,298	1,241	1,251	1,304	1,305	1,208	1,223	1,122	1,121	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 3rd "	1,305	1,296	1,240	1,250	1,308	1,302	1,207	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,086	1,086	1,086
" 4th "	1,310	1,288	1,244	1,249	1,310	1,304	1,205	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,100	1,100	1,100
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1921 ..	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1922 ..	1,389	1,383	1,306	1,231	1,422	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
" 1923 ..	1,344	1,302	1,251	1,240	1,401	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
Year 1924 ..	1,329	1,309	1,278	1,249	1,395	1,323	1,246	1,238	1,141	1,143	1,236	1,236	1,236
" 1925 ..	1,318	1,304	1,251	1,249	1,385	1,310	1,224	1,240	1,132	1,133	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 1926 ..	1,308	1,295	1,245	1,250	1,306	1,304	1,209	1,223	1,123	1,124	1,096	1,096	1,096
1926 1st Qtr.	1,307	1,300	1,241	1,248	1,303	1,304	1,216	1,226	1,127	1,133	1,101	1,101	1,101
" 2nd "	1,310	1,298	1,241	1,251	1,304	1,305	1,208	1,223	1,122	1,121	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 3rd "	1,305	1,296	1,240	1,250	1,308	1,302	1,207	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,086	1,086	1,086
" 4th "	1,310	1,288	1,244	1,249	1,310	1,304	1,205	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,100	1,100	1,100
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1921 ..	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1922 ..	1,389	1,383	1,306	1,231	1,422	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
" 1923 ..	1,344	1,302	1,251	1,240	1,401	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
Year 1924 ..	1,329	1,309	1,278	1,249	1,395	1,323	1,246	1,238	1,141	1,143	1,236	1,236	1,236
" 1925 ..	1,318	1,304	1,251	1,249	1,385	1,310	1,224	1,240	1,132	1,133	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 1926 ..	1,308	1,295	1,245	1,250	1,306	1,304	1,209	1,223	1,123	1,124	1,096	1,096	1,096
1926 1st Qtr.	1,307	1,300	1,241	1,248	1,303	1,304	1,216	1,226	1,127	1,133	1,101	1,101	1,101
" 2nd "	1,310	1,298	1,241	1,251	1,304	1,305	1,208	1,223	1,122	1,121	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 3rd "	1,305	1,296	1,240	1,250	1,308	1,302	1,207	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,086	1,086	1,086
" 4th "	1,310	1,288	1,244	1,249	1,310	1,304	1,205	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,100	1,100	1,100
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1921 ..	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1922 ..	1,389	1,383	1,306	1,231	1,422	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
" 1923 ..	1,344	1,302	1,251	1,240	1,401	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
Year 1924 ..	1,329	1,309	1,278	1,249	1,395	1,323	1,246	1,238	1,141	1,143	1,236	1,236	1,236
" 1925 ..	1,318	1,304	1,251	1,249	1,385	1,310	1,224	1,240	1,132	1,133	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 1926 ..	1,308	1,295	1,245	1,250	1,306	1,304	1,209	1,223	1,123	1,124	1,096	1,096	1,096
1926 1st Qtr.	1,307	1,300	1,241	1,248	1,303	1,304	1,216	1,226	1,127	1,133	1,101	1,101	1,101
" 2nd "	1,310	1,298	1,241	1,251	1,304	1,305	1,208	1,223	1,122	1,121	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 3rd "	1,305	1,296	1,240	1,250	1,308	1,302	1,207	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,086	1,086	1,086
" 4th "	1,310	1,288	1,244	1,249	1,310	1,304	1,205	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,100	1,100	1,100
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1921 ..	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1922 ..	1,389	1,383	1,306	1,231	1,422	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
" 1923 ..	1,344	1,302	1,251	1,240	1,401	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
Year 1924 ..	1,329	1,309	1,278	1,249	1,395	1,323	1,246	1,238	1,141	1,143	1,236	1,236	1,236
" 1925 ..	1,318	1,304	1,251	1,249	1,385	1,310	1,224	1,240	1,132	1,133	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 1926 ..	1,308	1,295	1,245	1,250	1,306	1,304	1,209	1,223	1,123	1,124	1,096	1,096	1,096
1926 1st Qtr.	1,307	1,300	1,241	1,248	1,303	1,304	1,216	1,226	1,127	1,133	1,101	1,101	1,101
" 2nd "	1,310	1,298	1,241	1,251	1,304	1,305	1,208	1,223	1,122	1,121	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 3rd "	1,305	1,296	1,240	1,250	1,308	1,302	1,207	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,086	1,086	1,086
" 4th "	1,310	1,288	1,244	1,249	1,310	1,304	1,205	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,100	1,100	1,100
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1921 ..	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1922 ..	1,389	1,383	1,306	1,231	1,422	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
" 1923 ..	1,344	1,302	1,251	1,240	1,401	1,386	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
Year 1924 ..	1,329	1,309	1,278	1,249	1,395	1,323	1,246	1,238	1,141	1,143	1,236	1,236	1,236
" 1925 ..	1,318	1,304	1,251	1,249	1,385	1,310	1,224	1,240	1,132	1,133	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 1926 ..	1,308	1,295	1,245	1,250	1,306	1,304	1,209	1,223	1,123	1,124	1,096	1,096	1,096
1926 1st Qtr.	1,307	1,300	1,241	1,248	1,303	1,304	1,216	1,226	1,127	1,133	1,101	1,101	1,101
" 2nd "	1,310	1,298	1,241	1,251	1,304	1,305	1,208	1,223	1,122	1,121	1,088	1,088	1,088
" 3rd "	1,305	1,296	1,240	1,250	1,308	1,302	1,207	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,086	1,086	1,086
" 4th "	1,310	1,288	1,244	1,249	1,310	1,304	1,205	1,222	1,121	1,121	1,100	1,100	1,100
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	1,374	1,376	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
" 1921													

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns: Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, Base (= 1,000).

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.													
Nov. 1914 ..	1,086	1,515	1,419	1,504	1,379	1,516	976	1,443	1,458	1,483	1,504	1,460													
" 1921 ..	1,523	1,447	1,358	1,430	1,299	1,471	1,402	1,362	1,361	1,430	1,380	1,387													
" 1922 ..	1,488	1,440	1,384	1,490	1,481	1,471	1,460	1,344	1,364	1,405	1,380	1,450													
Year 1923 ..	1,478	1,408	1,354	1,511	1,334	1,481	1,432	1,304	1,312	1,358	1,397	1,409													
" 1924 ..	1,478	1,435	1,414	1,498	1,361	1,450	1,432	1,304	1,328	1,388	1,377	1,432													
" 1925 ..	1,503	1,470	1,438	1,527	1,423	1,498	1,453	1,355	1,357	1,431	1,377	1,444													
1926 1st Qtr.	1,488	1,462	1,437	1,521	1,443	1,484	1,444	1,355	1,350	1,429	1,359	1,435													
" 2nd "	1,513	1,479	1,472	1,535	1,447	1,509	1,481	1,368	1,374	1,452	1,404	1,476													
" 3rd "	1,507	1,470	1,424	1,518	1,411	1,501	1,480	1,357	1,351	1,427	1,384	1,441													
" 4th "	1,505	1,470	1,420	1,535	1,411	1,500	1,438	1,342	1,354	1,418	1,362	1,430													
QUEENSLAND.—INDEX NUMBERS.													SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.													
Nov. 1914 ..	889	1,381	1,415	1,491	1,447	1,374	1,018	1,452	1,492	1,407	1,379	1,414													
" 1921 ..	1,834	1,924	1,284	1,559	1,297	1,477	1,440	1,814	1,342	1,518	1,294	1,378													
" 1922 ..	1,826	1,906	1,284	1,559	1,297	1,477	1,440	1,814	1,342	1,518	1,294	1,378													
Year 1923 ..	1,812	1,296	1,269	1,824	1,385	1,384	1,467	1,866	1,382	1,518	1,360	1,477													
" 1924 ..	1,814	1,337	1,320	1,804	1,314	1,418	1,476	1,852	1,411	1,380	1,410	1,475													
" 1925 ..	1,838	1,375	1,378	1,846	1,384	1,381	1,493	1,853	1,438	1,392	1,479	1,484													
1926 1st Qtr.	1,830	1,359	1,369	1,823	1,355	1,374	1,493	1,848	1,443	1,374	1,441	1,483													
" 2nd "	1,879	1,388	1,382	1,840	1,388	1,379	1,458	1,873	1,460	1,410	1,482	1,490													
" 3rd "	1,859	1,378	1,385	1,834	1,394	1,381	1,478	1,857	1,459	1,401	1,498	1,470													
" 4th "	1,891	1,379	1,383	1,867	1,400	1,389	1,471	1,865	1,419	1,382	1,495	1,464													
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.											
Nov. 1914 ..	1,029	1,526	1,409	1,520	1,537	1,484	999	1,552	1,459	1,316	1,501	1,558	1,474	1,474											
" 1921 ..	1,467	1,526	1,384	1,409	1,412	1,370	1,566	1,552	1,388	1,161	1,373	1,578	1,420	1,420											
" 1922 ..	1,355	1,403	1,304	1,409	1,412	1,370	1,517	1,433	1,413	1,381	1,409	1,479	1,460	1,460											
Year 1923 ..	1,432	1,408	1,410	1,400	1,478	1,437	1,517	1,433	1,409	1,383	1,455	1,467	1,436	1,436											
" 1924 ..	1,430	1,408	1,410	1,430	1,473	1,434	1,529	1,433	1,409	1,389	1,423	1,458	1,451	1,451											
" 1925 ..	1,446	1,468	1,457	1,433	1,404	1,450	1,496	1,408	1,385	1,380	1,392	1,458	1,457	1,453											
" 1926 ..	1,444	1,458	1,462	1,423	1,472	1,446	1,506	1,416	1,383	1,380	1,392	1,466	1,471	1,463											
1926 1st Qtr.	1,439	1,460	1,444	1,407	1,459	1,441	1,514	1,412	1,393	1,383	1,403	1,470	1,462	1,454											
" 2nd "	1,468	1,477	1,441	1,442	1,487	1,469	1,510	1,436	1,411	1,390	1,404	1,476	1,469	1,469											
" 3rd "	1,442	1,462	1,445	1,435	1,472	1,445	1,505	1,422	1,394	1,376	1,382	1,467	1,467	1,467											
" 4th "	1,428	1,433	1,448	1,406	1,471	1,459	1,492	1,396	1,374	1,370	1,379	1,450	1,464	1,456											

6. **Application of Index-Numbers.**—The following table shows the manner in which the index-numbers in the preceding tables may be applied to the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage:—

Basic Wage Commission's Findings of 1920.—Cost at November, 1914, 1920, and 4th Quarter, 1926.

Town.	November, 1914.		November, 1920.		4th Quarter, 1926.	
	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.	Actual Finding.	Index-Number.	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Sydney	1,036	3 9 10	5 17 1	1,736	1,505	5 1 6
Melbourne	976	3 6 8	5 16 6	1,706	1,438	4 18 2
Brisbane	889	3 1 6	5 6 2	1,534	1,391	4 16 3
Adelaide	1,018	3 9 10	5 16 1	1,693	1,471	5 0 10
Perth	1,029	3 12 6	5 13 11	1,617	1,428	5 0 7
Hobart	999	3 6 2	5 16 11	1,765	1,492	4 18 10
Weighted Average	1,000	3 8 2	5 15 8	1,697	1,464	4 19 9

The table shows, in the third column, the amount determined by the Basic Wage Commission as the cost of living according to the standard fixed by the Commission in November, 1920. Applying the index-numbers for 4th quarter, 1926, the relative costs of the Commission's standard for that quarter are obtained. In order to check the applicability of the index-numbers for the determination of variations in the Basic Wage Commission's finding, the relative costs of the standard fixed for November, 1914, have been computed in the same manner. While they do not correspond exactly with the amounts as given in the supplementary Report of the Commission, they are sufficiently near to show that the method adopted by this Bureau for measuring the variations gives results which closely approximate to those of the Commission. The amounts for November, 1914, as found by the Commission, are given on page 28 of this Report. The greatest difference between the results is shown for Sydney, and amounts to 3s. 1d. per week, while for Perth the difference is only 3d. per week.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. **General.**—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year will relate, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), where some description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the index-numbers. The results of succeeding investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulletins and Reports of this Bureau.

2. **Results—1924 to 1926.**—The results of the investigation in November, 1926, are set out in the tables on pages 38 to 41. (See end of last column, on page 41.) Aggregate expenditure on food and groceries separately is shown in the form of index-numbers for each year in column A. In columns B and C the corresponding aggregate expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-rooms, and food, groceries, and rent of 5-rooms are shown for each year for each town. The index-number 1,687 (see page 41), represents the weighted average expenditure in 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses; 1,556 represents the average weighted expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-roomed houses in November, 1926. Similarly, in column A, the index-number 1,072 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only for November, 1926. The figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for the 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses as equal to 1,687, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1,714; while if 4-roomed houses were substituted for 5-roomed the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 1,550 compared with an expenditure of 1,556 on the average for 200 towns.

The change made in Report No. 13 in the basis on which the index-numbers were computed is continued in this issue. Previously the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses for the 150 towns in each year was taken as base. In the tables on the following pages the same base is taken as in the tables referring to 30 towns and 6 capital cities given in the second paragraph, i.e., the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and housing in the 6 capital cities in 1911 is made equal to 1,000.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1924, 1925, and 1926, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1924. November.			1925. November.			1926. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Sydney	1,022	1,559	1,690	1,072	1,623	1,759	1,096	1,649	1,769
Newcastle	1,006	1,447	1,599	1,090	1,603	1,733	1,071	1,576	1,724
Broken Hill	1,145	1,467	1,525	1,244	1,570	1,648	1,196	1,563	1,651
Goulburn	1,020	1,521	1,694	1,086	1,607	1,695	1,072	1,636	1,713
Bathurst	941	1,284	1,376	1,043	1,418	1,488	1,038	1,423	1,506
Albury	990	1,648	1,785	1,082	1,812	1,954	1,083	1,817	1,962
Armidale	986	1,371	1,469	1,095	1,464	1,674	1,052	1,421	1,631
Ballina	1,052	1,546	1,678	1,117	1,644	1,742	1,191	1,639	1,685
Bega	1,029	1,322	1,437	1,114	1,432	1,561	1,089	1,331	1,449
Berry	1,068	1,331	1,496	1,151	1,464	1,595	1,133	1,445	1,577

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1924. November.			1925. November.			1926. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Now South Wales—<i>contd.</i>	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Blackheath	1,130	1,623	1,738	1,203	1,677	1,779	1,235	1,676	1,771
Bourke	1,055	1,266	1,292	1,201	1,382	1,474	1,176	1,407	1,505
Bowral	1,060	1,530	1,672	1,118	1,684	1,790	1,182	1,741	1,820
Casino	1,063	1,490	1,611	1,157	1,617	1,708	1,163	1,681	1,772
Cessnock	1,014	1,529	1,683	1,094	1,664	1,774	1,108	1,651	1,749
Cobar	1,073	1,162	1,208	1,156	1,245	1,291	1,174	1,233	1,309
Cooma	1,083	1,425	1,537	1,131	1,474	1,615	1,118	1,422	1,611
Coomamble	1,077	1,406	1,472	1,143	1,459	1,569	1,105	1,447	1,572
Cootamundra	976	1,447	1,549	1,100	1,669	1,807	1,100	1,594	1,791
Corrimal	975	1,304	1,370	1,077	1,471	1,498	1,112	1,507	1,533
Cowra	1,017	1,438	1,511	1,102	1,536	1,618	1,159	1,559	1,631
Cronulla	1,071	1,713	1,845	1,099	1,740	1,878	1,105	1,672	1,832
Cudjigong	1,053	1,289	1,355	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Deniliquin	1,009	1,336	1,429	1,078	1,412	1,529	1,072	1,391	1,549
Dubbo	1,065	1,537	1,641	1,141	1,630	1,741	1,119	1,645	1,733
Forbes	1,000	1,491	1,651	1,098	1,609	1,756	1,133	1,609	1,727
Gilgandra	1,016	1,268	1,321	1,146	1,398	1,556	1,176	1,505	1,584
Glen Innes	925	1,254	1,401	1,000	1,337	1,505	1,008	1,344	1,532
Grafton	1,035	1,324	1,430	1,093	1,611	1,734	1,079	1,588	1,737
Grenfell	1,038	1,498	1,630	1,129	1,571	1,696	1,092	1,533	1,678
Griffith	1,006	1,796	1,862	1,166	1,877	2,136	1,151	1,973	2,203
Gulgong	995	1,291	1,354	1,093	1,297	1,350	1,084	1,341	1,440
Gunnedah	962	1,333	1,439	1,051	1,437	1,545	1,027	1,417	1,507
Hay	1,085	1,392	1,531	1,175	1,513	1,683	1,151	1,488	1,684
Inverell	1,011	1,373	1,451	1,103	1,513	1,607	1,111	1,590	1,696
Junee	972	1,564	1,696	1,068	1,699	1,788	1,077	1,756	1,800
Katoomba	1,129	1,619	1,737	1,147	1,663	1,779	1,136	1,719	1,840
Kempsey	1,004	1,398	1,484	1,046	1,472	1,547	1,086	1,527	1,607
Ki-m-i	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	1,144	1,491	1,651	1,145	1,507	1,606
Kurri Kurri	1,068	1,424	1,496	1,148	1,576	1,658	1,156	1,545	1,605
Leeton	1,097	1,667	1,886	1,172	1,896	1,932	1,176	1,854	1,861
Lismore	1,049	1,404	1,566	1,088	1,490	1,680	1,167	1,696	1,879
Lithgow	1,023	1,422	1,502	1,087	1,489	1,581	1,116	1,535	1,626
Maitland	952	1,409	1,491	1,018	1,578	1,700	1,076	1,560	1,717
Morree	1,104	1,556	1,692	1,183	1,657	1,782	1,194	1,734	1,869
Moss Vale	1,034	1,516	1,670	1,121	1,648	1,779	1,075	1,562	1,680
Mudgee	982	1,398	1,485	1,086	1,503	1,601	1,084	1,486	1,611
Narrabri	960	1,309	1,436	1,096	1,403	1,518	1,066	1,434	1,579
Narrandera	1,069	1,516	1,694	1,164	1,592	1,727	1,189	1,682	1,880
Nowra	1,036	1,481	1,595	1,105	1,553	1,681	1,159	1,650	1,729
Orange	992	1,447	1,565	1,057	1,476	1,561	1,045	1,615	1,760
Parkes	1,020	1,480	1,595	1,110	1,587	1,693	1,096	1,570	1,732
Penrith	1,025	1,340	1,436	1,090	1,491	1,666	1,047	1,448	1,570
Port Kombra	1,057	1,380	1,450	1,120	1,442	1,537	1,109	1,484	1,548
Portland	1,042	1,423	1,535	1,122	1,583	1,623	1,122	1,510	1,635
Queanbeyan	1,057	1,551	1,704	1,136	1,682	1,815	1,135	1,747	1,879
Quirindi	1,034	1,350	1,507	1,134	1,446	1,647	1,092	1,401	1,593
Richmond	1,075	1,493	1,569	1,135	1,547	1,645	1,069	1,460	1,608
Scone	965	1,335	1,491	1,058	1,475	1,607	1,057	1,489	1,606
Singleton	988	1,353	1,442	1,080	1,445	1,534	1,098	1,460	1,592
Tamworth	947	1,380	1,465	1,047	1,519	1,610	1,012	1,427	1,596
Taree	979	1,538	1,686	1,076	1,586	1,750	1,059	1,562	1,706
Temora	1,057	1,584	1,692	1,160	1,703	1,861	1,128	1,622	1,737
Tenterfield	1,010	1,383	1,436	1,079	1,473	1,546	1,139	1,553	1,610
Tumut	1,039	1,533	1,632	1,158	1,619	1,783	1,048	1,498	1,607
Ulmara	1,075	1,470	1,602	1,101	1,549	1,601	1,054	1,448	1,527
Wagga Wagga	1,016	1,740	1,838	1,068	1,776	1,989	1,065	1,707	1,822
Walcha	994	1,257	1,405	1,111	1,471	1,572	1,093	1,379	1,626
Wellington	1,018	1,308	1,421	1,109	1,404	1,486	1,101	1,373	1,512
Weston	1,066	1,356	1,395	1,155	1,519	1,583	1,134	1,476	1,562
Windsor	1,052	1,488	1,562	1,143	1,554	1,653	1,098	1,559	1,625
Wollongong	1,045	1,508	1,595	1,092	1,599	1,678	1,126	1,718	1,789
Wyalong	1,099	1,494	1,626	1,125	1,520	1,619	1,072	1,522	1,598
Yass	1,080	1,458	1,524	1,211	1,658	1,737	1,172	1,595	1,681
Young	942	1,376	1,475	1,085	1,671	1,727	1,052	1,585	1,676
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns)	1,023	1,527	1,653	1,083	1,607	1,737	1,097	1,626	1,747

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1924. November.			1925. November.			1926. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Victoria—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Melbourne ..	963	1,455	1,600	1,053	1,556	1,691	1,024	1,550	1,714
Ballarat ..	987	1,268	1,384	1,066	1,366	1,506	1,047	1,321	1,489
Bendigo ..	988	1,293	1,373	1,070	1,403	1,524	1,053	1,392	1,549
Geelong ..	945	1,318	1,448	1,049	1,475	1,590	1,013	1,521	1,612
Warrnambool ..	987	1,370	1,497	1,040	1,424	1,545	1,004	1,377	1,517
Ararat ..	1,049	1,372	1,455	1,174	1,518	1,613	1,143	1,546	1,608
Bacchus Marsh ..	961	1,389	1,520	1,150	1,498	1,642	1,032	1,493	1,611
Bairnsdale ..	1,052	1,414	1,578	1,151	1,545	1,677	1,149	1,561	1,681
Beechworth ..	1,040	1,303	1,369	1,116	1,373	1,440	1,111	1,407	1,473
Benalla ..	993	1,325	1,421	1,086	1,448	1,560	1,079	1,441	1,533
Camperdown ..	1,001	1,404	1,527	1,098	1,515	1,647	1,081	1,520	1,621
Casterton ..	1,013	1,300	1,425	1,111	1,424	1,517	1,097	1,426	1,557
Castlemaine ..	1,056	1,389	1,505	1,111	1,427	1,550	1,081	1,340	1,485
Colac ..	1,042	1,574	1,667	1,070	1,591	1,728	1,046	1,588	1,709
Creswick ..	962	1,107	1,126	1,072	1,230	1,289	1,048	1,180	1,200
Daylesford ..	986	1,216	1,282	1,064	1,327	1,426	998	1,310	1,369
Dunolly ..	996	1,147	1,180	1,056	1,214	1,267	1,060	1,218	1,271
Echuca ..	1,026	1,355	1,470	1,116	1,438	1,570	1,084	1,436	1,594
Euroa ..	1,070	1,389	1,465	1,143	1,479	1,604	1,071	1,404	1,542
Hamilton ..	1,086	1,590	1,744	1,141	1,623	1,744	1,090	1,586	1,706
Healesville ..	1,016	1,430	1,542	1,075	1,469	1,568	1,070	1,498	1,563
Horsham ..	1,065	1,668	1,865	1,117	1,732	1,907	1,096	1,644	1,908
Kerang ..	1,061	1,620	1,752	1,118	1,688	1,797	1,093	1,619	1,773
Koroit ..	988	1,251	1,357	1,075	1,345	1,404	1,040	1,323	1,382
Korumburra ..	1,037	1,497	1,629	1,084	1,545	1,660	1,029	1,473	1,605
Kyneton ..	980	1,316	1,410	1,062	1,397	1,532	1,060	1,429	1,521
Lilydale ..	1,012	1,440	1,572	1,138	1,582	1,747	1,094	1,506	1,637
Maffra ..	1,019	1,622	1,732	1,023	1,615	1,747	1,042	1,700	1,798
Maldon ..	1,000	1,158	1,206	1,061	1,214	1,278	1,037	1,175	1,228
Maryborough ..	1,000	1,214	1,309	1,104	1,337	1,456	1,082	1,336	1,455
Mildura ..	1,084	1,693	1,805	1,152	1,784	1,926	1,131	1,774	1,873
Morwell ..	1,041	1,764	1,830	1,129	1,700	1,853	1,067	1,659	1,746
Nhill ..	1,124	1,550	1,699	1,174	1,700	1,832	1,110	1,636	1,733
Orbost ..	1,047	1,442	1,573	1,127	1,522	1,785	1,101	1,501	1,824
Portland ..	1,067	1,357	1,498	1,187	1,525	1,680	1,105	1,444	1,533
Port Fairy ..	1,016	1,292	1,352	1,096	1,391	1,458	1,072	1,362	1,486
St. Arnaud ..	1,040	1,435	1,514	1,193	1,632	1,752	1,141	1,602	1,759
Sale ..	987	1,432	1,582	1,074	1,537	1,677	1,045	1,515	1,677
Seymour ..	1,062	1,400	1,490	1,145	1,476	1,555	1,123	1,454	1,533
Shepparton ..	1,007	1,476	1,590	1,080	1,633	1,760	1,071	1,637	1,782
Stawell ..	1,087	1,372	1,451	1,179	1,500	1,595	1,185	1,505	1,615
Swan Hill ..	1,052	1,710	1,809	1,098	1,690	1,822	1,098	1,690	1,822
Terang ..	1,041	1,449	1,567	1,125	1,546	1,651	1,117	1,512	1,651
Traralgon ..	1,024	1,386	1,485	1,115	1,461	1,612	1,050	1,407	1,573
Wangaratta ..	1,061	1,458	1,563	1,149	1,590	1,720	1,137	1,579	1,698
Warracknabeal ..	1,020	1,536	1,645	1,131	1,657	1,745	1,139	1,639	1,742
Warragul ..	969	1,429	1,561	1,080	1,551	1,716	1,079	1,609	1,767
Wonthaggi ..	1,049	1,474	1,566	1,145	1,623	1,693	1,072	1,497	1,585
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns) ..	973	1,437	1,574	1,062	1,539	1,671	1,033	1,531	1,686
Queensland—									
Briarbane ..	970	1,303	1,423	1,068	1,405	1,523	1,041	1,411	1,569
Toowoomba ..	905	1,223	1,324	1,051	1,359	1,505	1,022	1,362	1,491
Rockhampton ..	972	1,211	1,278	1,075	1,372	1,474	1,094	1,399	1,521
Charters Towers ..	1,065	1,322	1,411	1,156	1,422	1,510	1,217	1,484	1,579
Warwick ..	931	1,291	1,352	1,039	1,377	1,450	1,076	1,405	1,536
Ayr ..	1,125	1,546	1,691	1,224	1,685	1,849	1,160	1,584	1,711
Barcaldine ..	1,116	1,477	1,609	1,184	1,579	1,727	1,232	1,587	1,646
Bowen ..	1,079	1,507	1,655	1,184	1,579	1,645	1,179	1,607	1,706
Bundaberg ..	947	1,232	1,327	1,044	1,364	1,439	1,040	1,371	1,496
Cairns ..	1,139	1,596	1,710	1,238	1,786	1,913	1,205	1,797	1,907
Charleville ..	1,077	1,537	1,702	1,183	1,571	1,676	1,214	1,658	1,828
Chillagoe ..	1,063	1,326	1,392	1,277	1,513	1,540	1,281	1,550	1,610
Cloncurry ..	1,178	1,540	1,636	1,212	1,592	1,708	1,238	1,603	1,709
Cooktown ..	1,072	1,173	1,221	1,141	1,273	1,330	1,153	1,284	1,363
Cunnamulla ..	1,074	1,403	1,468	1,186	1,515	1,581	1,227	1,654	1,687
Dalby ..	981	1,310	1,375	1,051	1,412	1,495	1,063	1,431	1,524
Gayndah ..	952	1,245	1,310	1,093	1,383	1,455	1,114	1,411	1,476
Gladstone ..	1,020	1,283	1,415	1,109	1,385	1,437	1,097	1,352	1,492
Goondiwindi ..	1,033	1,362	1,471	1,139	1,554	1,643	1,113	1,519	1,607
Gympie ..	990	1,286	1,352	1,087	1,399	1,493	1,090	1,397	1,518

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1924. November.			1925. November.			1926. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Queensland—<i>continued.</i>	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Hughenden ..	1,101	1,583	1,682	1,197	1,734	1,866	1,276	1,723	1,830
Innisfail ..	1,211	1,649	1,803	1,316	1,842	1,974	1,293	1,825	1,956
Ipswich ..	963	1,246	1,331	1,044	1,373	1,439	1,096	1,454	1,524
Longreach ..	1,073	1,446	1,591	1,177	1,561	1,646	1,260	1,654	1,760
Mackay ..	987	1,407	1,511	1,087	1,536	1,671	1,094	1,576	1,730
Maryborough ..	953	1,233	1,351	1,051	1,347	1,449	1,041	1,337	1,462
Mount Morgan ..	1,023	1,300	1,346	1,071	1,282	1,321	1,117	1,328	1,387
Nambour ..	994	1,410	1,498	1,085	1,458	1,541	1,103	1,520	1,623
Roma ..	1,010	1,326	1,434	1,109	1,468	1,545	1,135	1,534	1,637
Stanthorpe ..	1,075	1,431	1,503	1,153	1,548	1,614	1,155	1,484	1,537
Townsville ..	1,635	1,569	1,719	1,176	1,655	1,797	1,216	1,733	1,894
Winton ..	1,108	1,656	1,722	1,199	1,802	1,912	1,288	1,803	1,902
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	987	1,320	1,430	1,085	1,430	1,540	1,080	1,443	1,586
South Australia—									
Adelaide ..	1,020	1,516	1,645	1,067	1,567	1,688	1,056	1,541	1,641
Kadina, etc. ..	1,014	1,281	1,373	1,110	1,369	1,450	1,120	1,370	1,458
Port Pirie ..	1,060	1,399	1,479	1,154	1,500	1,596	1,137	1,515	1,615
Mount Gambier ..	994	1,233	1,316	1,040	1,263	1,362	1,062	1,322	1,369
Peterborough ..	1,103	1,502	1,584	1,116	1,520	1,596	1,149	1,566	1,647
Freeling ..	1,083	1,379	1,445	1,105	1,473	1,539	1,073	1,487	1,586
Gawler ..	1,016	1,398	1,457	1,050	1,386	1,458	1,065	1,425	1,504
Kapunda ..	1,004	1,215	1,327	1,073	1,284	1,349	1,030	1,208	1,327
Koranga ..	1,053	1,448	1,514	1,101	1,298	1,386	1,074	1,272	1,360
Millicent ..	966	1,427	1,440	986	1,299	1,388	993	1,323	1,414
Murray Bridge ..	1,023	1,474	1,582	1,070	1,491	1,543	1,099	1,543	1,645
Port Augusta ..	1,123	1,448	1,551	1,209	1,565	1,648	1,186	1,560	1,625
Quorn ..	1,023	1,518	1,620	1,100	1,536	1,643	1,089	1,496	1,544
Victor Harbour ..	1,050	1,642	1,774	1,102	1,635	1,777	1,085	1,592	1,750
Renmark ..	1,116	1,613	1,749	1,231	1,708	1,840	1,206	1,654	1,763
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns) ..	1,024	1,494	1,616	1,074	1,545	1,661	1,065	1,524	1,623
Western Australia—									
Perth and Fremantle ..	1,114	1,527	1,618	1,065	1,467	1,569	1,062	1,510	1,620
Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	1,258	1,590	1,651	1,235	1,556	1,611	1,215	1,530	1,600
Northam ..	1,074	1,496	1,612	1,161	1,556	1,732	1,163	1,577	1,739
Bunbury ..	1,137	1,507	1,601	1,134	1,504	1,598	1,177	1,521	1,679
Geraldton ..	1,102	1,632	1,704	1,172	1,619	1,751	1,168	1,609	1,745
Albany ..	1,204	1,498	1,609	1,230	1,532	1,626	1,183	1,505	1,602
Beverley ..	1,132	1,366	1,423	1,119	1,384	1,472	1,137	1,435	1,519
Bridgetown ..	1,103	1,538	1,604	1,232	1,643	1,709	1,247	1,603	1,641
Broome ..	1,330	1,988	2,053	1,322	1,980	2,045	1,428	2,020	2,152
Carnarvon ..	1,184	1,710	1,776	1,329	1,823	1,921	1,301	1,795	1,926
Collie ..	1,172	1,567	1,632	1,236	1,598	1,664	1,205	1,596	1,639
Greenbushes ..	1,242	1,440	1,466	1,251	1,435	1,474	1,257	1,454	1,507
Katanning ..	1,077	1,459	1,577	1,089	1,473	1,553	1,114	1,466	1,574
Leonora and Gwalia ..	1,399	1,557	1,597	1,354	1,512	1,551	1,379	1,560	1,643
Meekatharra ..	1,364	1,627	1,693	1,430	1,693	1,759	1,409	1,672	1,738
Narrogin ..	1,154	1,628	1,812	1,160	1,643	1,792	1,156	1,639	1,788
Wagin ..	1,185	1,491	1,537	1,144	1,467	1,575	1,133	1,479	1,528
York ..	1,176	1,522	1,574	1,213	1,558	1,637	1,127	1,470	1,527
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	1,138	1,536	1,624	1,103	1,499	1,590	1,098	1,522	1,627
Tasmania—									
Hobart ..	1,051	1,579	1,724	1,077	1,554	1,718	1,066	1,574	1,750
Launceston ..	1,057	1,444	1,610	1,064	1,459	1,619	1,045	1,427	1,605
Burnie ..	1,042	1,485	1,621	1,110	1,575	1,689	1,079	1,529	1,595
Devonport ..	1,080	1,524	1,641	1,098	1,501	1,651	1,083	1,512	1,592
Queenstown ..	1,185	1,448	1,527	1,225	1,488	1,567	1,193	1,403	1,443
Beaconsfield ..	1,099	1,218	1,257	1,069	1,174	1,201	1,060	1,139	1,165
Campbelltown ..	1,045	1,259	1,333	1,094	1,298	1,349	1,081	1,296	1,316
Deloraine ..	1,014	1,363	1,396	1,023	1,352	1,418	1,014	1,389	1,428
Franklin ..	1,061	1,298	1,325	1,063	1,300	1,326	1,072	1,309	1,335
New Norfolk ..	1,032	1,361	1,460	1,057	1,393	1,449	1,045	1,367	1,436
Scottsdale ..	1,039	1,336	1,418	1,050	1,367	1,429	1,059	1,357	1,432
Ulverstone ..	1,030	1,380	1,477	1,032	1,411	1,510	1,057	1,321	1,452
Zeehan ..	1,154	1,364	1,430	1,256	1,454	1,519	1,252	1,450	1,515
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	1,059	1,509	1,647	1,083	1,506	1,652	1,069	1,502	1,654
Weighted Average for Australia (200 Towns)	1,012	1,472	1,597	1,077	1,549	1,675	1,072	1,553	1,687

(a) Figures not available.

By deducting the index-number in column A from those in columns B and C, the relative aggregate expenditure on housing is ascertained. Thus for November, 1926, the index-number for food and groceries in Melbourne (column A) is 1,024. Subtracting this from 1,550 (column B) gives a difference of 526, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,714 (column C) gives a difference of 690, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. The relative cost of housing can be ascertained similarly for each of the towns included.

3. **Comparisons with Quarterly Results.**—To determine the accuracy of the figures relating to variations in prices prior to 1912 for the capital cities only, and those since the beginning of 1912 for the 30 towns, the comparisons of the results have been made annually.

In the following table, the first line in each division shows the index-numbers derived from the special inquiry covering 200 towns; the second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1926, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received; and the last line gives the results obtained from the November returns for the capital cities only. The capital cities are, of course, included in each of the other two investigations, and the five towns in each State are included in the investigation for "all towns":—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—States, 1926.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Weighted Average
--------------	--------	------	---------	------	------	------	------------------

FOOD AND GROCERIES.

All Towns (a) ..	1,023	964	1,007	993	1,024	997	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,030	964	988	998	1,020	1,002	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,034	966	982	993	1,002	1,006	1,000

RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES.

All Towns (a) ..	1,057	1,062	823	907	860	951	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,054	1,060	804	901	857	984	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,038	1,064	814	903	861	1,056	1,000

FOOD AND GROCERIES AND RENT.

All Towns (a) ..	1,036	999	940	962	964	980	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,039	1,000	920	962	959	995	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,036	1,004	919	961	948	1,025	1,000

(a) For list of towns included, see Tables on pages 38 to 41.

The index-numbers for November, 1920 to 1926, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above with 1913 as base (=1,000), are shown in the following table:—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Australia, 1920 to 1926.

Particulars.	1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
--------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

FOOD AND GROCERIES.

All Towns (a)	1,000	2,002	1,578	1,558	1,689	1,581	1,683	1,675
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	2,007	1,577	1,564	1,688	1,581	1,679	1,670
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	2,021	1,588	1,580	1,699	1,594	1,689	1,683

RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.

All Towns (a)	1,000	1,228	1,268	1,347	1,433	1,494	1,526	1,571
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,235	1,271	1,347	1,421	1,484	1,509	1,554
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,225	1,261	1,336	1,374	1,439	1,455	1,496

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.

All Towns (a)	1,000	1,709	1,461	1,478	1,592	1,548	1,623	1,636
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,706	1,458	1,480	1,584	1,543	1,613	1,625
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,697	1,455	1,480	1,566	1,531	1,594	1,607

The figures in the vertical columns show merely the increase or decrease in cost in November of each year compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns," "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only" respectively.

(a) See note to preceding table.

The index-numbers in the first line of each division of the table just given refer to 100 towns for November, 1913; to 150 towns for November, 1920 to 1922; and to 200 towns for November, 1923, November, 1924, November, 1925, and November, 1926. The general closeness of the results is remarkable, and indicates that the index-numbers for the capital cities only for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years reflect with a substantial degree of accuracy the variations in retail prices for Australia. During the period November, 1913, to November, 1926, the average cost of food and groceries throughout Australia increased 67.5 per cent.; house rents increased 57.1 per cent.; the aggregate result showing an increase of approximately 63.6 per cent.

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1. **Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices for the years 1913 to 1926 in Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 1,000). These figures are obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations. It must be understood that the figures do not show the relative prices in the various countries, but the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries 1913 to 1926 (Prices in 1913 as Base = 1,000).

YEAR.	UNITED KINGDOM.			AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).	CHINA (SHANGHAI).	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.	EGYPT (CAIRO).	FRANCE.	FINLAND.	GERMANY.
	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	"Economist."	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	"Finansitidende."	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.	1,000	1,000	1,000			<i>m</i>	<i>e</i> 1,000	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
1913	1,000	1,000	987	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,340	1,340	1,000	1,000	1,020	1,020	1,060
1914	..	1,271	1,231	..	..	1,120	..	1,490	1,490	1,030	1,398	1,030	1,420	1,420
1915	..	1,595	1,605	..	..	1,280	..	2,060	2,060	1,230	1,882	1,230	1,520	1,520
1916	..	2,061	2,041	..	..	1,450	..	2,840	2,840	1,760	2,616	1,760	1,790	1,790
1917	..	2,265	2,240	..	..	1,780	..	2,920	2,920	2,110	3,392	2,110	2,170	2,170
1918	..	2,419	2,351	..	..	1,960	..	3,400	3,400	2,310	3,562	2,310	4,150	4,150
1919	..	2,419	2,351	..	..	2,010	1,520	3,410	3,410	3,160	6,094	3,160	11,890	14,860
1920	3,073	2,953	2,832	..	..	1,780	1,502	1,780	1,780	1,820	1,730	3,450	12,630	19,110
1921	1,972	1,824	1,810	..	..	3,670	1,455	13,340	1,810	1,700	1,460	3,266	12,190	341,820
1922	1,588	1,541	1,595	..	..	4,970	1,720	1,564	9,770	2,100	1,730	1,320	4,189	10,950
1923	1,589	1,518	1,621	..	..	11,240	1,730	1,539	9,970	2,340	1,730	1,430	4,885	11,000
1924	1,662	1,646	1,739	..	..	11,360	5,730	1,730	1,539	9,970	2,340	1,730	4,885	11,000
1925	1,597	1,595	1,665	..	..	11,360	5,580	1,590	1,594	10,080	1,570	1,660	5,499	11,290
1926	1,481	1,496	1,528	..	..	11,230	1,480	1,641	9,540	1,410	1,590	1,320	7,026	10,880

YEAR.	ITALY.		JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	SOUTH AFRICA.
	"Bachl."	Camera di Commercio di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	"Lorenz."	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.	1,000	1,000	1,000	<i>m</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>m</i>	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	<i>m</i>	1,000
1913	1,000	1,000	955	1,090	..	..	1,010	..	..	980	1,056	1,023	1,041	966
1914	951	..	966	1,455	..	..	1,190	..	..	1,008	1,474	1,099	1,171	1,070
1915	1,327	..	1,171	2,268	..	..	1,410	..	..	1,268	1,382	1,316	1,259	1,226
1916	1,997	..	1,485	2,786	..	..	1,660	..	..	1,772	1,528	1,785	1,432	1,407
1917	3,063	..	1,958	3,964	..	..	2,070	..	..	1,943	1,778	1,990	1,685	1,531
1918	4,091	..	2,359	3,018	..	..	2,040	..	..	2,064	1,889	2,092	1,761	1,648
1919	3,658	..	2,594	2,848	..	..	2,210	3,590	..	2,262	2,279	2,435	2,067	2,233
1920	6,244	..	2,004	1,777	..	..	1,900	2,220	1,912	1,469	1,749	1,718	2,014	1,604
1921	5,775	5,170	1,958	1,554	..	..	1,760	1,730	1,675	1,488	1,616	1,520	1,646	1,284
1922	5,623	5,290	1,991	1,473	2,320	728	859	1,720	1,630	1,806	1,537	1,787	1,530	1,579
1923	5,746	5,360	2,065	1,527	2,670	1,098	1,830	1,620	1,746	1,497	1,733	1,552	1,648	1,287
1924	5,850	5,540	2,016	1,545	2,530	1,254	1,880	1,610	1,616	1,587	1,695	1,603	1,609	1,276
1925	6,898	6,460	1,789	1,446	1,980	1,812	1,810	1,490	1,474	1,511	1,684	1,562	1,535	1,233
1926	7,084	6,540	1,789	1,446	1,980	1,812	1,810	1,490	1,474	1,511	1,684	1,562	1,535	1,233

a April. *b* Average for the last five months. *c* First six months. *d* July. *e* February.
f Gold mark prices. *g* For "Ekonomske Revue" series from 1913 to 1923 see Labour Report No. 14, p. 138.
h End of the year. *i* 000,000 omitted. *j* Average for the last eight months. *k* January. *l* Gold index. *m* Revised during 1926.

2. **Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following table gives index-numbers of retail prices, (*a*) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (*b*) food only for the month of July in each year from 1914 to 1926, and where available, for January, 1927, the prices for July,

1914 being taken as base (= 1,000). It must be understood, however, that the figures which have been obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each individual country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries for the Month of July, 1914 to 1926, and January, 1927, with Prices in July, 1914 as Base (= 1,000).

(a) COST OF LIVING.

No. of Towns and Localities.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	BULGARIA.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.		ITALY.	LUXEMBURG.
	630	Vienna.	59	12	100	21	Paris.	71	Berlin.	Milan.	L'x'm-bourg.
July 1914	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	c1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 1915	1,250	1,600	..	1,220	1,160	b1,060	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916	1,480	3,400	..	..	1,360	b1,430	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917	1,800	6,700	..	..	1,550	b2,510	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918	2,100	11,600	..	..	1,820	b5,880	..	..	..	2,860	..
" 1919	2,150	25,000	..	12,340	2,110	b9,640	c2,380	..	..	2,800	..
" 1920	2,550	51,000	..	18,580	2,620	9,310	3,410	10,650	11,250	4,410	..
" 1921	2,220	99,720	1,000	19,190	2,370	12,140	3,070	12,500	11,250	4,940	3,830
" 1922	1,810	2,637,000	900	26,190	a1,990	11,420	a3,020	e53,920	61,220	4,880	3,570
" 1923	1,710	760	1,090	24,770	a2,040	11,110	a3,340	e87,651,000	32,886,100	4,870	4,520
" 1924	1,710	860	1,250	28,330	a2,140	11,540	a3,660	d1,160	d1,017	5,120	4,980
" 1925	1,730	970	1,330	30,140	a2,190	12,180	a3,900	d1,433	d1,208	5,980	5,190
" 1926	1,700	1,030	1,740	28,860	a1,840	11,830	a4,850	1,424	..	6,490	6,860
Jan. 1927	1,720	1,050	2,020	p26,720	1,810	11,870	p5,450	1,446	..	6,550	7,560

No. of Towns and Localities.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH AFRICA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.
	31	Warsaw.	49	33	Bombay.	9	60	32	30	25
July 1914	a	t	a	g	1,000	g	1,000	f	u	h
" 1915	1,170	..	1,150	..	1,000	1,050	970	1,050	1,186	1,082
" 1916	1,460	..	1,300	..	1,000	1,120	1,020	1,180	1,151	1,168
" 1917	1,900	..	1,500	..	1,000	1,220	1,300	1,420	1,157	1,282
" 1918	2,530	..	2,190	2,040	1,490	1,310	1,460	1,740	1,179	1,440
" 1919	2,750	..	2,570	2,220	1,860	1,450	1,550	1,990	1,317	1,573
" 1920	3,070	f111,730	2,700	2,240	1,900	1,790	1,900	2,000	1,651	1,815
" 1921	2,940	257,090	2,360	2,000	1,770	1,620	1,520	1,740	1,448	1,782
" 1922	2,510	517	1,900	1,640	1,650	1,350	1,460	1,700	1,416	1,590
" 1923	2,380	632	1,740	1,640	1,530	1,310	1,460	1,730	1,544	1,584
" 1924	2,480	1,272	1,710	1,690	1,570	1,330	1,430	1,730	1,466	1,602
" 1925	2,590	1,456	1,760	1,680	1,570	1,330	1,460	1,780	1,624	1,631
" 1926	2,200	1,772	1,720	1,620	1,570	1,310	1,500	1,760	1,564	1,633
Jan. 1927	2,100	2,018	p1,710	1,600	1,560	1,300	1,520	p1,760	1,545	q1,624

(b) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

No. of Towns and Localities.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.		GERMANY.	NETHERLANDS.
	630	Vienna.	59	Whole Country	100	21	Paris.	320	72	6
July 1914	..	1,000	..	1,000	m	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	g
" 1915	..	1,320	..	..	1,280	..	1,200	1,230	..	y
" 1916	..	1,610	..	..	1,480	..	1,290	1,420	..	..
" 1917	..	2,040	..	..	1,660	..	1,830	1,840	..	..
" 1918	..	2,100	..	..	1,870	..	2,060	2,440	..	..
" 1919	..	2,170	..	..	2,120	..	2,610	2,890	..	..
" 1920	..	2,620	..	..	2,530	10,130	3,730	3,880	12,520	..
" 1921	..	2,260	759,000	1,000	2,360	13,230	3,060	3,730	14,910	1,790
" 1922	..	1,750	3,282,360	870	a1,840	11,440	2,970	a3,150	68,360	1,570
" 1923	..	1,650	12,911,000	1,050	a1,880	10,020	3,210	a3,370	46,510,000	1,450
" 1924	..	1,640	14,362,000	1,240	a2,000	10,520	3,600	r4,010	d1,316	1,520
" 1925	..	1,680	x	1,330	a2,100	11,450	4,210	r4,510	d1,538	1,520
" 1926	..	1,610	x	1,850	1,590	11,050	5,740	r6,100	1,453	1,460
Jan. 1927	..	1,640	x	2,080	1,560	10,920	5,920	s6,470	1,507	1,470

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries, &c.—*continued.*(b) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS—*continued.*

	ITALY.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH AFRICA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.	SPAIN.
No. of Towns and Localities.	Milan.	31	Warsaw.	49	33	Bombay.	9	60	51	30	25	Madrid.
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	^t 1,000	^a 1,000	^o 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	^g 1,000
" 1915 ..	..	a1,230	..	1,230	..	..	1,070	1,040	980	1,308	1,124	1,080
" 1916 ..	1,510	a1,530	..	1,340	..	..	1,160	1,140	1,090	1,302	1,193	1,160
" 1917 ..	2,100	a2,030	..	1,770	..	..	1,280	1,570	1,430	1,263	1,280	1,260
" 1918 ..	3,250	a2,710	..	2,580	..	..	1,340	1,750	1,650	1,308	1,393	1,540
" 1919 ..	3,100	a2,900	..	3,180	..	..	1,390	1,860	1,860	1,473	1,559	1,740
" 1920 ..	4,450	3,110	..	2,870	..	..	1,970	2,270	2,150	1,942	1,777	1,900
" 1921 ..	5,060	2,920	456,550	2,310	2,110	1,740	1,390	1,480	1,450	1,612	1,641	1,890
" 1922 ..	4,920	2,330	744	1,780	1,570	1,600	1,160	1,380	1,390	1,482	1,421	1,810
" 1923 ..	4,960	2,180	714	1,580	1,660	1,480	1,160	1,370	1,440	1,644	1,430	1,770
" 1924 ..	5,080	2,480	1,391	1,550	1,700	1,610	1,170	1,340	1,400	1,485	1,483	1,840
" 1925 ..	6,020	2,600	1,739	1,690	1,690	1,520	1,200	1,410	1,560	1,559	1,509	1,890
" 1926 ..	6,540	1,980	2,070	1,570	1,590	1,550	1,170	1,490	1,530	1,588	1,498	1,870
Jan. 1927 ..	6,250	1,800	2,474	1,560	1,580	1,550	1,160	1,530	1,560	1,576	q1,463	1,960

^a June. ^b January. ^c First half of the year. ^d Gold mark prices. ^e Since January, 1922, including clothing. ^f December. ^g Averages for years specified. ^h From 1915 for month of August. ⁱ Figure for the whole country. ^j Average for 1913. ^k May. ^l Including fuel and soap. ^m Average of selected week in the middle of the year. ⁿ Quarterly indexes, from 1914 to 1919, third quarter of each year. ^o 1st June. ^p December, 1926. ^q February. ^r August. ^s November, 1926. ^t Since 1922 "Zloty" prices. ^u Third Quarter of each year specified excepting 1927 which is the first quarter figure. ^v Since 1923 gold prices. ^w Excluding clothing from 1925. ^x This index number is no longer published. ^y Base 1913 = 1,000.

CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, showing the number of boards authorized and constituted, also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State, the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.*

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1926.

*Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force may be found in the Official Year Book No. 16, pages 568 to 571.

2. Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.

—The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the years 1925 and 1926.*

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each Quarter of the Years 1925 and 1926.

State.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
1925.										
New South Wales	1	8	11	6	15	5	5	16	32	35
Victoria	13	..	20	..	12	..	22	..	67	..
Queensland .. ..	..	7	19	9	26	9	60	8	105	33
South Australia	12	1	9	..	18	1	8	3	47	5
Western Australia .. ..	..	20	..	16	2	16	2	14	4	66
Tasmania	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	5	1
Commonwealth Court	6	11	11	11	4	10	35	10	56	42
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..
Total	34	47	71	43	79	41	136	51	320	182
1926.										
New South Wales	27	21	6	17	35	6	83	7	151	51
Victoria	13	..	19	..	38	..	36	..	106	..
Queensland	25	7	20	8	11	8	34	4	90	27
South Australia	1	3	1	2	7	..	5	2	14	7
Western Australia	1	10	..	7	1	6	8	14	10	37
Tasmania	2	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	7	2
Commonwealth Court	10	10	11	8	9	6	20	6	50	30
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	3	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	10	..
Total	82	51	59	42	106	28	191	33	438	154

A comparison of the operations of industrial tribunals during the years 1925 and 1926 shows that during the latter year there was a large increase in the number of principal awards made, but a decrease in the number of industrial agreements filed. The increase in the former was mainly attributable to the tribunals of New South Wales and Victoria, which were very active during 1926. Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator also showed slightly increased activities. The increase in New South Wales is accounted for mainly by the extension of the power to make awards to Conciliation Committees effected by the Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act of 1926. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and Western Australia were mainly responsible for the decrease in the number of agreements filed. In connexion with the large number of agreements filed in the latter

* Corresponding figures for the years 1914 to 1924 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 9 to 16.

State, it should be noted that many of them have been made "common rules" by order of the Court of Arbitration, and therefore have the effect of an award binding all employers and workers in the industries concerned within the localities specified in the agreements, whether members of an industrial union or association or not.

The figures in the preceding table are exclusive of variations of principal awards, of which a considerable number are made each year. The total variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, numbered 384 in 1926, compared with 654 in 1925, and were distributed as follows:—New South Wales 145, Queensland 77, Western Australia 38, South Australia 17, Commonwealth Court 68, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator 39. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

3. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—(i.) *General.*—The following table gives particulars for all States—excepting Western Australia, where, prior to the passing of the *Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act*, 1925, there was no provision for Wages Boards—of the number of boards authorized and constituted, and, including operations under the Commonwealth and the Western Australian Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at the dates specified to 31st December, 1926.

Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts * and of the Western Australian Court of Arbitration, the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements † in force has increased by 606 and 206 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, generally speaking, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award.

* The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904-21, and the *Arbitration (Public Service) Act* 1920.

† The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Act in force in Victoria, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act*.

Prior to the passing of the *Industrial Code Amendment Act 1924*, assented to on the 24th December, 1924, the determinations of industrial boards in South Australia remained in force only for the specified term, and after its expiration had no further legal effect, although, no doubt, their provisions were observed until such time as the Board issued a new determination. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived perhaps by a subsequent agreement.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations, and Industrial Agreements in Force, 1913 to 1926.

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards Constituted.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards of Determinations in Force. ^a	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913..	505	501	387 ^c	575 ^b	401
30th September, 1914	549	539	474	599	409
31st December, 1915..	573 ^d	554 ^d	498	663	546
" " 1916..	594	572	525	706	609
" " 1917..	478 ^e	473 ^e	442 ^e	744	732
" " 1918..	267 ^f	260 ^f	445	866	833
" " 1919..	505	498	465	942	843
" " 1920..	475 ^g	470 ^g	440 ^g	1,041	972
" " 1921..	569	557	479	1,047	1,222
" " 1922..	569	561	508	1,042	780
" " 1923..	574	566	523	1,088	740
" " 1924..	575	538 ^h	520	1,111	549
" " 1925..	575	541	524	1,181	607
" " 1926..	599	565	538	1,262	681

^a Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

^b Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908 on 31st December, 1913).

^c Owing to a number of Awards made under the *New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act 1908* being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the *Industrial Arbitration Act 1912* had not made any awards.

^d See remarks with respect to re-authorization of Boards in New South Wales Labour Bulletin No. 12 page 47.

^e Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., was due to the dissolution of all Boards appointed under the *Queensland Industrial Peace Act 1912*. The work of these Boards is now undertaken by the Court of Arbitration constituted under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* of 1916.

^f On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the New South Wales Court of Industrial Arbitration recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February, 1919, such Boards were constituted.

^g Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., was due to the dissolution on the 9th December, 1920, by the Industrial Code 1920, of Wages Boards in South Australia appointed under the *Factories Acts 1907 to 1915*. These have been replaced by Industrial Boards appointed under the *Industrial Code*.

^h During 1924 the majority of the South Australian Boards expired, and all had not been reconstituted at the close of the year.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards operating, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force at the end of the years 1913, 1925, and 1926.

Boards Authorized and Constituted : Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force 1913, 1925, and 1926. (d)

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
<i>Boards Authorized, etc.</i> ^a										
Boards authorized ..	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	6216	135	75	56	..	23	505
	{ 1925 .. ..	..	..	269	180	2	75	..	49	575
	{ 1926 .. ..	..	..	291	182	2	75	..	49	599
Boards constituted	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	6223	132	74	51	..	21	501
	{ 1925 .. ..	..	..	269	178	2	49	..	43	541
	{ 1926 .. ..	..	..	291	180	2	49	..	43	565
Boards which have made Awards or Determinations	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	123	123	74	47	..	19	386
	{ 1925 .. ..	..	..	253	166	..	66	..	39	524
	{ 1926 .. ..	..	..	265	168	..	66	..	39	538
<i>Awards and Determinations—</i>										
Awards and Determinations in force	{ 1913 17 ..	..	..	6265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	{ 1925 179 32	..	..	321	177	223	101	99	49	1,181
	{ 1926 199 34	..	..	346	179	237	109	107	51	1,262
<i>State Awards and Determinations—</i>										
Applying to Whole State	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	32	8	3	..	..	15	58
	{ 1925 .. ..	..	..	32	66	66	15	4	40	223
	{ 1926 .. ..	..	..	54	67	66	16	5	41	249
Applying to Metropolitan area	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	58	..	28	53	13	1	153
	{ 1925 .. ..	..	..	91	1	52	62	56	..	262
	{ 1926 .. ..	..	..	94	2	60	64	59	1	280
Applying to Metropolitan and Country areas	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	49	105	1	..	1	5	161
	{ 1925 .. ..	..	..	136	97	45	2	8	7	295
	{ 1926 .. ..	..	..	133	97	47	2	10	7	296
Applying to Country areas	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	126	14	41	1	4	..	186
	{ 1925 .. ..	..	..	62	13	60	22	31	2	190
	{ 1926 .. ..	..	..	65	13	64	27	33	2	204
<i>Commonwealth Court Awards—</i>										
Awards in force in each State	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
	{ 1925 .. ..	..	..	115	131	35	99	36	66	..
	{ 1926 .. ..	..	..	123	144	39	111	41	78	..
<i>Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—</i>										
Determinations in force in each State	{ 1925 .. ..	..	..	31	27	26	26	26	25	..
	{ 1926 .. ..	..	..	32	29	27	27	27	26	..
<i>Industrial Agreements—</i>										
In force ..	{ 1913 228 ..	..	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
	{ 1925 229 ..	..	..	142	..	86	46	101	3	607
	{ 1926 252 ..	..	..	167	..	95	48	115	4	661
Commonwealth Agreements in force in each State	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	{ 1925 .. ..	..	..	80	93	27	26	19	24	..
	{ 1926 .. ..	..	..	90	105	28	25	19	25	..

^a The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of Demarcation Boards.—^b Including boards which were subsequently dissolved owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings.—^c Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913.—^d For particulars relating to the years 1914 to 1924, see Labour Reports Nos. 9 to 16.

The number of awards and agreements in force in the Commonwealth at the end of December, 1926, showed an increase of 81 and 74 respectively over the number in force at the same date in 1925. Each State tribunal, as well as the Commonwealth Court and the Public Service Arbitrator, displayed increased activity.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts then in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in Labour Bulletin No. 1. In subsequent issues brief reviews were furnished respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1926.

(ii.) *New South Wales*.—In pursuance of section 14 of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, as amended, the Court of Industrial Arbitration in this State has for several years past been exercising the functions of Industrial Boards with the exception of the Board constituted for industries (other than mining and smelting) in the County of Yancowinna (Broken Hill). This Board during the year 1926 made three principal awards, while 148 awards and 145 variations were made by the Court.

On 15th April, 1926, under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales was substituted for the Court of Industrial Arbitration, and this tribunal has since exercised these functions previously vested in the Court.

The *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, assented to on 18th March, 1926, came into operation on 15th April, 1926, and provided for the establishment of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales consisting of such an even number of members as the Minister for Labour and Industry may determine (one half to be representative of employers and one half to be representative of employees nominated as prescribed) and presided over by the Industrial Commissioner appointed by the Governor. The jurisdiction and powers previously exercised by the Court of Industrial Arbitration and the New South Wales Board of Trade under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912 and amendments were transferred to and vested in the new Industrial Commission. Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C., was appointed Industrial Commissioner under the Act for a period of five years as from 22nd April, 1926. The Act provides, *inter alia*, that the Minister may establish conciliation committees for any industry or calling for which a board is constituted, or for any industry or calling for

which, for the purpose of establishing a committee, the commissioner may recommend that a board be constituted. Each committee shall consist of such an equal number of representatives of employers and employees respectively as is determined by the Minister. A committee has cognizance of, and power to inquire into, any industrial matter in the industry for which it is established, and, in respect thereof, may exercise the powers and jurisdiction of a board, and may make an order or award binding on any or all employers and employees in the industry. An order or award of a committee shall also in all respects operate as an award of a board, and may be enforced as such.

The provisions of the Act, by extending the power to make awards to conciliation committees, resulted in the establishment and gazettal of 238 conciliation committees up till the end of the year 1926. During the year 21 industrial boards were dissolved, 8 of which were reconstituted, while 40 new boards were constituted mainly for the establishment of conciliation committees as prescribed by the Act.

The constitutions of 50 additional boards were varied during the year.

On 15th December, 1926, the Industrial Commission delivered its first determination of the standard of living and declaration of the living wage for adult male employees, this function having been performed previously by the Board of Trade. The living wage for adult males was declared as 84s. per week, which is identical with the Board of Trade's declaration of 1925, the living wage for adult females being postponed for separate consideration. The family unit used in the Commission's declaration was the same as in previous investigations, i.e., a man, wife, and two dependent children. The Commission also inquired into the problem of family endowment as an adjunct to the declared living wage, whereby the declared wage should be in respect of a man and wife only with additional allowances for dependent children, in order that the determined standard of living may be attainable for all those for whom it is intended, and, in its declaration, recommended to the State Government that a scheme of family endowment, at least for dependent children in the families of wage and salary earners, should be brought before Parliament at the earliest moment. Further reference to this matter and also declarations of the living wage will be found on page 87 of this report.

The following table shows the movement in the living wages for adult male and adult female workers from 1914 onward. The declarations of 1914 to 1916 are those of the Court of Industrial Arbitration, from 1918 to 1925 those of the Board of Trade, and for 1926 the first of the Industrial Commission.

New South Wales—Determinations of Male and Female Living Wages, 1914 to 1926.

(Other than Rural Industries.)

Date.	Males.		Date.	Females.	
	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.		Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
16.2.14	£ 8 0	Sydney and Suburbs	17.12.18	£ 10 0	Sydney and Suburbs
17.12.15	2 12 6	" "	23.12.19	1 19 0	" "
18.8.16	2 15 6	" "	23.12.20	2 3 0	State except County of Yancowinna
5.9.18	3 0 0	" "	3.3.21	2 3 0	Whole State
8.10.19	3 17 0	" "	22.12.21	2 1 0	State except County of Yancowinna
19.4.20	3 16 6	Newcastle District			
11.5.20	3 17 6	South Coast	9.10.22	1 19 6	" "
8.7.20	3 18 0	Central Tablelands	10.4.23	2 0 0	" "
8.10.20	4 5 0	State except Newcastle, South Coast, Central Tablelands and the County of Yancowinna	7.9.23	2 1 6	" "
			7.3.24	2 1 6	" "
			1.8.24	2 1 6	" "
15.12.20	4 5 0	State except County of Yancowinna	24.8.25	2 2 6	" "
3.3.21	4 5 0	Whole State			
8.10.21	4 2 0	State except County of Yancowinna			
12.5.22	3 18 0	" "			
26.5.22	3 18 0	County of Yancowinna			
29.9.22	3 18 0	State except County of Yancowinna			
10.4.23	3 19 0	Whole State			
7.9.23	4 2 0	" "			
7.3.24	4 2 0	" "			
1.8.24	4 2 0	" "			
24.8.25	4 4 0	" "			
15.12.26	4 4 0	" "			

The Board of Trade has at various dates since June, 1923, issued determinations governing the terms and conditions of apprenticeship in 24 industries or crafts. Under section 4 (3) of the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1926* this function was transferred to the conciliation committees appointed in the various industries concerned by the Industrial Commission, but, during 1926, no new determinations were made thereby.

Other legislation of an industrial character passed in New South Wales during 1926 included the Rural Workers Accommodation Act (No. 3 of 1926), the Day Baking Act (No. 13 of 1926), the Workers Compensation Act (No. 15 of 1926), and the Coal Mines Regulation (Amendment) Act (No. 19 of 1926).

The Rural Workers Accommodation Act, assented to on 5th March, 1926, repeals the Shearers Accommodation Act of 1901, and provides for the proper and sufficient accommodation of all rural workers.

The Day Baking Act, assented to on 17th March, 1926, prohibits the making or baking of bread for sale—(a) between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and half-past five o'clock in the morning of the following day, (b) upon any day appointed as a holiday in any award or industrial agreement made in connexion with the industry, and (c) within the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland at any time on any Sunday.

The Workers Compensation Act, assented to on 18th March, 1926, amends the Workers Compensation Act of 1916, the Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act of 1926, and the Workers Compensation (Silicosis) Act of 1920, provides for the constitution of a Workers Compensation Commission, defines its jurisdiction, powers and duties, and provides for the compulsory insurance by employers against their liabilities in respect of injuries to workers.

The Coal Mines Regulation (Amendment) Act, assented to on 23rd November, 1926, amends the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1912, as subsequently amended, and provides for the establishment of a Court of Coal Mine Regulation and for the erection of bath and change houses at mines and coke works.

(iii.) *Victoria*.—During the year 1926 two new Wages Boards were authorized.

In September the Frozen Goods Board (Urban) and the Bottle Covers Board (State) were authorized, the first determination of the latter Board coming into force on 8th December, 1926.

On 17th March the first determination of the Tramway Conversion Board, fixing the rates which may be paid to persons other than those subject to the jurisdiction of the Carters and Drivers Board employed in the occupation of converting cable tramway lines to electric traction, came into force.

There were, in addition, variations of the constitutions and powers of Boards, totalling 4 for the year, mainly in respect of the area or locality over which the determinations of the Wages Boards should have effect.

(iv.) *Queensland*.—In September, 1926, the Board of Trade and Arbitration, in its judicial jurisdiction, considered an application by the Australian Workers Union for a revision of the basic wage as declared at 85s. per week for males and 43s. per week for females by the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The Act was to remain in force for twelve months after its passing, and until the coming into force of any declaration of the Board in variance of its provisions after the expiration of such period of twelve months. After inquiry the Board came to the conclusion that no alteration should be made under the circumstances as then existing, but, in its judgment, provided that, should the cost of living substantially increase, then, subject to the capacity of industries to pay a higher wage, the Board would grant a commensurate increase in the basic wage. For this reason, the Board proposed to review the basic wage again in February, 1927.

Two Acts of an industrial nature were passed during the year, namely, the Industrial Arbitration Acts Amendment Act of 1926 and the Workers Compensation Acts Amendment Act of 1926.

The Industrial Arbitration Acts Amendment Act, assented to on 26th November, 1926, amended the principal Act in respect to its application to partnerships.

The Workers Compensation Acts Amendment Act, assented to on 11th November, 1926, amended the principal Acts by raising the amount of compensation in respect of total or partial incapacity resulting from injury to 66½ per cent. of the average weekly earnings during the twelve months previous to the injury, and the maximum payment to a sum not exceeding £2 15s. per week.

(v.) *South Australia*.—The Board of Industry, appointed under the Industrial Code, 1920, which, amongst other matters, is charged with the fixation of the living wage, made a declaration on the 29th July, 1925, of 14s. 3d. per day as the living wage for adult males in the metropolitan area. This represented an increase of 7d. per day. The adult female living wage of 38s. per week, declared in October, 1924, was increased, on the 17th August, 1925, to 39s. 6d.

The following table shows the movement in the declared living wages for adult males and adult females since the appointment of the Board of Industry.

South Australia.—Determinations of Male and Female Living Wages, 1921 to 1925.

Males.			Females.		
Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.	Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
15.7.21	3 19 6	Metropolitan Area	11.8.21	1 15 0	Metropolitan Area
11.4.22	3 17 6	"	22.10.24	1 18 0	"
19.10.23	3 18 6	"	17.8.25	1 19 6	"
30.4.24	4 2 0	"			
29.7.25	4 5 6	"			

Industrial legislation passed during the year included the Early Closing Act of 1926, assented to on 11th November, 1926, which provides for the uniform closing times and weekly half holiday for shops in defined districts, and the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Act of 1926, assented to on 25th November, 1926, which amends the principal Act by raising the minimum amount of compensation payable in the event of total incapacity to 30s. per week for single workmen, and, for married men, £2 per week plus 7s. 6d. for each totally dependent child under the age of fourteen years.

(vi.) *Western Australia*.—The *Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-25*, assented to on 31st December, 1925, provided that, before the 14th June in every year, the Court, of its own motion, should determine and declare a basic wage, operating from 1st July of each year, to be paid to male and female workers. On the 8th February, 1926, the Court commenced its investigations, and on 11th June delivered its first declaration, to operate from 1st July, 1926. The basic wage for adult males was declared at 85s. per week and for adult females at 45s. 11d. per week. The family unit in respect of which the adult male wage was declared was the married unskilled worker with a wife and two children dependent upon him.

Early in the year the Minister for Labour introduced a Bill into the Legislative Assembly to fix the hours of labour in certain industries at not less than 44 hours per week, and to provide that every award and industrial agreement made under the Industrial Arbitration Act should contain provisions giving effect to that standard. The Bill was passed by the Assembly but was rejected by the Legislative Council on the second reading. In consequence of the defeat of the Bill, considerable interest centered in the hearing of the application of the United Metropolitan Timber-yards, Saw-mills, and Wood-working Employees Union for a new award, the main point at issue being the reduction of the hours of the ordinary working week

from 48 to 44 hours. The case was considered in the light of a test case in respect of the adoption of the lower standard working week for the State. The case came on for hearing in August, 1926, and on 8th September the Court delivered its judgment, fixing 44 hours as the ordinary working week for employees in the timber working industry, the award embodying this reduction being made on 29th September.

During the year 13 industrial agreements were declared "common rule" by the Court of Arbitration, and are thereby given the force of awards.

(vii.) *Tasmania*.—Seven awards were made by Wages Boards during the year, six replacing previous awards, the remaining one being the first determination of the Sweep Promoters Board, which came into operation in January, 1926. No industrial legislation was introduced.

(viii.) *Commonwealth Court*.—The number of awards and variations of awards made during 1926 was considerably lower than in 1925, though at the close of the period twenty additional awards were in force.

The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1926, assented to on 25th June, 1926, amended the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–21, and provided for the reconstitution of the Commonwealth Court, the Full Court Bench to consist of the Chief Judge (formerly designated the President) and two other Judges. The Act also provided that the Chief Judge and the other Judges shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council. On 2nd August, Judge Dethridge, of the County Court of Victoria, was sworn in as Chief Judge, with Mr. Justice Lukin, of the Supreme Court of Queensland, and Judge Beeby, of the District Court of New South Wales, as Judges. The Act gave power to the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to intervene in the public interest in any proceeding before the Court in which the question of standard hours of work in any industry or of the basic wage is in dispute.

The Full Court commenced operations on 24th August, at which date there were over a hundred cases on the list for attention, the most important matter to be dealt with being the dispute regarding standard hours in industry. Following the announcement by the Attorney-General, that the Commonwealth Government desired that the inquiry into standard hours in industry should be instituted, the case in which the Amalgamated Engineering Union applied to have the weekly working hours in the industry reduced from 48 to 44 was listed for hearing, the Attorney-General intervening as provided under the Act, in order to enable the parties in the industry to bring evidence before the Court and to submit argument as to standard hours in all industry. The application came before the Full Court in Melbourne on 24th August, and evidence was adduced from all States in respect to manufacturing, finance, unemployment, and the general economic condition of industry and primary production, and the hearing of evidence and argument from witnesses and counsel for the employers and the employees continued until 17th December, when the case was concluded and judgment reserved. On 24th February, 1927, by a majority judgment, the Court granted the application of the Engineering Union, Judge Lukin dissenting. Chief Judge Dethridge, at the conclusion of his judgment, said that the finding, in so far as it constitutes any alteration in the standard hours, must be taken as a guiding line to the probable course of the Court in future applications in industries which are similar in their conditions regarding leisure or want of leisure to the engineering industry.

(ix.) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator*.—In 1926 ten determinations were made by the Arbitrator as compared with four made in 1925. Three of the new determinations replaced awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration made prior to the inception of the present tribunal in respect of postal employees, temporary clerks, and Trade and Customs officers (Fourth Division). The provisions relating to sick leave, as contained in the determination made for Trade and Customs officers (Fourth Division), were declared a common rule applying to all permanent officers throughout the Commonwealth Public Service.

(x.) *Industrial Peace Acts 1920*.—The Special Tribunals appointed under the provisions of these Commonwealth Acts made several awards in settlement of minor disputes at various collieries. There has been no general revision of wages and working conditions in the coal-mining industry since 1920.

(xi.) *Industrial Board—Territory for the Seat of Government*.—This tribunal, authorized by the *Industrial Board Ordinances 1922*, having power to fix rates of pay, hours and other conditions of employment in respect of workmen engaged upon Commonwealth Works in the Territory, made a new award on the 19th March, 1925, superseding the award made in the previous year. Subsequently, three variations of this award were made.

§ 2. Changes in Rates of Wage.

1. **General.**—(i.) *History of Collection*.—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout Australia dates from 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results of the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5. Annual figures for subsequent years have been given in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 16, while details for the year 1926 are furnished herein.

(ii.) *Definition of Change in Rate*.—For the purposes herein a change in rate of wage has been taken to mean an alteration in the weekly rates of remuneration of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of change are excluded. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the occupations or trades affected. A change may relate to the employees of a single employer, or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances, separate arrangements, some of which may not have affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change. This course has been adopted to obviate the necessity for separately recording changes affecting a small number of workers.

(iii.) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding changes in rate of wage is obtained through the following channels:—(a) The Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars, and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State; (b) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents; (c) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions; (d) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wage; (e) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iv.) *Collection of Data.*—On the occurrence of a change, forms prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* are issued to employers' associations and trade unions affected. In certain cases forms are also issued to individual employers. The particulars asked for in these forms relate to (a) the occupations of the workers affected; (b) the number of workers in each occupation; (c) the rates of wage paid before and after the change; (d) the locality affected; and (e) the date on which the change took effect. Information is also required regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, and the method by which the change was effected.

On receipt of the completed forms at this Bureau, the particulars are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases in which the information supplied is incomplete or otherwise unsatisfactory, further inquiries are made, and the figures are checked by reference to census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(v.) *Tabulation of Returns.*—Net change in wage is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has generally been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received an increase or decrease equal to the change in the minimum rate of wage. It should be noted, moreover, that there is overstatement as regards "persons affected," since in the quarterly adjustments of wages the same persons figure on four occasions. The difficulty of eliminating this factor has, however, been found too great to justify the labour involved. A further complication is introduced by the overlapping of Commonwealth and State awards.

The computations (amount of change per week) do not relate to the actual change in earnings per week, but to the change in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during the whole of that week. The aggregate effect per annum cannot therefore be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. Since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid per annum can be made until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment, and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

2. **Effect of Changes in 1926.**—During the year 1926 the decreases in rates of wage recorded were very much less than in 1925. The following table shows the effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in each State during the year :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Effect in each State, 1926.

State.	Increases.		Decreases.		Total Result of all Changes.		
	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	Average Increase per Week.
New South Wales	425,972	55,002	99,829	11,581	525,801	43,471	<i>s. d.</i> 1 8
Victoria ..	324,121	39,878	105,484	11,958	429,605	27,920	1 4
Queensland ..	31,354	5,234	1,599	153	32,953	5,081	3 1
South Australia ..	72,652	8,459	30,639	3,862	103,291	4,597	0 11
Western Australia	32,432	4,765	5,839	601	38,271	4,164	2 2
Tasmania ..	16,305	1,321	9,073	573	25,378	748	0 7
N. Territory ..	53	20	..	..	53	20	7 7
Federal Capital Territory ..	63	11	..	..	63	11	3 6
Common to all States ..	48,538	3,124	17,807	1,516	66,345	1,608	0 6
Total ..	951,490	117,814	270,270	30,194	1,221,760	87,620	1 4

The changes in wages include all those which have occurred through the operations of wage tribunals, or as the result of direct negotiations between employers and employees. Many workers in all States come under the jurisdiction of awards made by the Federal Arbitration Court. The principle of quarterly adjustments adopted by that Court led to variations in all States during the year.

3. **Effect of Changes, Australia, 1922 to 1926.**—The following table gives separate particulars of the effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in Australia during the years 1922 to 1926 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect in Australia, 1922 to 1926.

Year.	Increases.		Decreases.		Total Result of all Changes.		
	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	Average Increase per Head per Week.
1922 ..	156,017	22,412	472,099	92,974	628,116	70,562 ^a	<i>s. d.</i> 2 3 ^a
1923 ..	820,856	125,379	169,996	21,361	990,852	104,018	3 0
1924 ..	337,823	85,616	509,832	44,250	847,655	41,366	1 0
1925 ..	1,124,095	130,220 ^a	138,114	10,793	1,262,209	119,427	1 11
1926 ..	951,490	117,814	270,270	30,194	1,221,760	87,620	1 4

(a) Decrease.

4. **Changes in each State, 1922 to 1926.**—The following table gives particulars relating to changes in rates of wage recorded during the years specified. The net amount of increase per week, as tabulated, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in 1 (v.) *ante* :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect of Changes, States, etc., 1922 to 1926.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	^a All States.	Aust.
Persons Affected	1922 363,909 1923 519,440 1924 196,066 1925 514,123 1926 525,801	90,172 276,094 338,761 343,123 429,605	78,791 30,051 52,975 184,595 32,953	35,722 63,209 111,261 113,721 103,291	18,547 32,057 40,598 40,152 38,271	16,038 25,918 26,144 18,566 25,378	.. 71 35 26 53	337 1,002 90 243 63	24,600 43,010 81,785 47,660 66,345	628,116 990,852 847,655 1,262,209 1,221,760
Net Increase per week	£ 642,930 £ 53,868 £ 7,860 £ 40,780 £ 43,471	£ 66,625 £ 36,934 £ 7,312 £ 19,968 £ 27,920	£ 614,836 £ 62,177 £ 13,993 £ 43,975 £ 5,081	£ 62,687 £ 9,784 £ 7,835 £ 9,693 £ 4,597	£ 61,589 £ 669 £ 1,879 £ 3,199 £ 4,164	£ 61,701 £ 1,755 £ 1,335 £ 293 £ 748	£ .. £ 620 £ 15 £ 69 £ 20	£ 656 £ 298 £ 1 £ 133 £ 11	£ 6138 £ 3,645 £ 1,136 £ 1,395 £ 1,608	£ 670,562 £ 104,018 £ 41,366 £ 119,427 £ 87,620
Average Increase per head per week	<i>s. d.</i> 1922 <i>b2 4</i> 1923 <i>2 9</i> 1924 <i>0 10</i> 1925 <i>1 7</i> 1926 <i>1 8</i>	<i>s. d.</i> <i>b1 6</i> <i>2 8</i> <i>0 5</i> <i>1 2</i> <i>1 4</i>	<i>s. d.</i> <i>b3 9</i> <i>b1 5</i> <i>5 3</i> <i>4 9</i> <i>3 1</i>	<i>s. d.</i> <i>b1 6</i> <i>3 11</i> <i>1 5</i> <i>1 8</i> <i>0 11</i>	<i>s. d.</i> <i>b1 9</i> <i>b0 1</i> <i>0 11</i> <i>1 7</i> <i>2 2</i>	<i>s. d.</i> <i>b2 1</i> <i>1 4</i> <i>1 0</i> <i>0 4</i> <i>0 7</i>	<i>s. d.</i> <i>..</i> <i>b5 8</i> <i>8 7</i> <i>b6 11</i> <i>7 7</i>	<i>s. d.</i> <i>b3 4</i> <i>5 11</i> <i>0 8</i> <i>10 11</i> <i>3 6</i>	<i>s. d.</i> <i>b0 1</i> <i>1 9</i> <i>0 3</i> <i>0 7</i> <i>0 6</i>	<i>s. d.</i> <i>b2 3</i> <i>3 0</i> <i>1 0</i> <i>1 11</i> <i>1 4</i>

^a Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.
^b Decrease.

Note.—See sub-section v. on page 58.

The relative position of the States in point of the numbers of workers affected in each year depends, of course, mainly on differences in population and on the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

The large increase in 1925 in this respect is entirely due to changes in the basic wage which took place in the States of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, the effect in each State being shown by the table.

5. **Changes in Industrial Groups, 1926.**—The following table shows the effect of changes in rates of wage during 1926 in each State, classified according to the industrial groups adopted. Particulars of changes in rates of wage in the industrial groups during 1913 and subsequent years to 1925 have been published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 16.

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, 1926.

Particulars.	Industrial Group.														
	I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc.	II. Engi- neering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- facturing.	VII. Build- ing.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tram Services,	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscel- laneous <i>a</i>	All Groups.
New South Wales—															
Persons Affected ..	33,256	38,300	6,618	39,174	7,671	37,718	55,207	41,700	195,748	6,750	14,822	4,110	14	44,713	525,801
Increase per week £	1,061	(b)2,074	1,093	2,195	1,001	1,664	6,916	6,497	16,547	1,679	480	58	5	6,349	43,471
Victoria—															
Persons Affected ..	13,200	40,855	24,274	40,038	8,829	39,010	60,382	10,176	63,533	11,000	9,145	4,650	..	104,513	429,605
Increase per week £	211	2,369	1,422	2,042	881	1,964	6,796	1,036	2,887	..	192	85	..	8,035	27,920
Queensland—															
Persons Affected ..	520	1,400	3,913	6,592	593	1,671	..	1,724	20	3,264	200	500	366	12,190	32,953
Increase per week £	140	310	1,058	314	124	188	..	653	6	356	50	350	58	1,474	5,081
South Australia—															
Persons Affected ..	4,446	13,806	6,696	9,406	2,107	11,499	14,772	..	16,129	3,250	6,700	3,300	181	10,999	103,201
Increase per week £	237	155	379	499	188	121	1,007	..	481	63	125	45	148	1,149	4,597
Western Australia—															
Persons Affected ..	6,800	84	1,679	1,715	1,546	1,624	851	..	2,816	1,005	3,060	600	505	15,986	38,271
Increase per week £	(b)40	19	193	165	254	264	81	..	294	268	66	14	158	2,428	4,164
Tasmania—															
Persons Affected ..	2,200	2,232	236	1,734	411	652	800	4,050	4,802	1,750	1,600	..	..	4,911	25,378
Increase per week £	60	71	35	119	65	21	48	(b)63	(b)8	38	31	..	..	331	748
Northern Territory—															
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	53
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20
Federal Capital Territory—															
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	63
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
All States (c)—															
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	55,158	..	..	11,037	66,345
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1,472	..	..	127	1,608
Total Australia—															
Persons Affected ..	60,422	96,677	43,416	98,659	21,157	92,324	132,012	57,650	283,101	27,019	90,68	13,160	1,066	204,412	1,221,760
Increase per week £	1,669	850	4,180	5,334	2,513	4,231	14,848	8,123	20,227	2,404	2,416	552	369	19,904	87,620

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

(a) Miscellaneous (Group XIV.) includes Commonwealth and State Public Servants, clerks, shop assistants, theatrical employees, and others. (b) Decrease.
(c) Changes recorded in these columns are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of decrease per week in each State were not ascertainable.

6. **Changes in Industrial Groups, 1924 to 1926.**—(i.) *All Employees.*—The following table shows the number of work-people affected, and the total increase in wages per week in industrial groups during the three years 1924-26 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, Australia, 1924 to 1926.

Industrial Group.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc...	62,728	£ (a)2,506	95,720	£ 7,905	60,422	£ 1,669
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	79,067	(a)2,270	123,669	9,500	96,677	850
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	43,685	2,713	68,596	7,609	43,416	4,180
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	55,155	4,103	40,202	1,444	98,659	5,334
V. Books, Printing, etc.	8,803	4,246	16,224	1,128	21,157	2,513
VI. Other Manufacturing	78,843	(a)1,881	115,692	8,407	92,324	4,231
VII. Building	66,596	7,806	121,549	10,143	132,012	14,848
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	12,100	580	31,373	4,108	57,650	8,123
IX. Rail and Tram Services	86,961	6,544	188,752	18,196	283,101	20,227
X. Other Land Transport	43,343	1,555	27,240	3,435	27,019	2,404
XI. Shipping, etc.	94,110	(a)5,350	77,235	5,656	90,685	2,416
XII. Pastoral, etc.	13,989	4,749	55,495	10,577	13,160	552
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	7,607	1,834	37,472	4,239	1,066	369
XIV. Miscellaneous	194,668	19,243	262,931	27,074	204,412	19,904
All Groups	847,655	41,366	1,262,209	119,427	1,221,760	87,620

(a) Decrease.

Note.—See paragraph (v.), page 58.

During the year 1926 the combined effect of the variations in rates of wage, which include both increases and decreases, was a net increase in all the groups.

(ii.) *Female Employees, 1926.*—The next table shows the number of female employees affected, classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State during the year 1926.

Changes in Rates of Wage—Female Occupations in Industrial Groups, 1926.

Particulars.	Industrial Group.													
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	XI. Shipping.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.		
New South Wales—														
Persons Affected	..	..	130	29,631	2,539	5,686	5,282	..	1,500	..	2,400	47,168		
Increase per week	£	..	35	1,345	137	258	478	..	23	..	587	2,813		
Victoria—														
Persons Affected	134	84	6,150	35,085	4,110	3,516	3,830	..	1,800	..	5,803	60,512		
Increase per week	£	26	(a)40	1,497	371	126	460	..	25	..	813	3,279		
Queensland—														
Persons Affected	..	..	57	5,158	6	122	..	..	200	185	795	6,523		
Increase per week	£	..	5	168	1	10	..	..	50	35	795	300		
South Australia—														
Persons Affected	..	..	330	8,210	660	415	80	..	1,650	103	653	12,101		
Increase per week	£	..	..	379	33	..	..	..	4	82	80	578		
Western Australia—														
Persons Affected	..	..	120	..	384	33	..	..	300	149	3,884	4,870		
Increase per week	£	..	16	..	39	4	..	..	7	25	511	602		
Tasmania—														
Persons Affected	..	..	200	1,350	59	..	38	..	..	..	192	1,839		
Increase per week	£	..	8	37	4	..	(a)4	..	..	..	30	75		
Common to all States—														
Persons Affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,383	..	..	6,195	8,578		
Increase per week	£	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	63	197		
Australia—														
Persons Affected	134	84	6,987	79,434	7,758	9,772	9,230	2,383	5,450	437	19,922	141,591		
Increase per week	£	26	24	3,426	585	398	934	134	109	142	2,065	7,844		

(a) Decrease.

7. **Changes according to Sex of Employees, 1922 to 1926.**—The next table gives particulars of changes in rates of wage for male and female workers separately for the years 1922 to 1926 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Male and Female Employees, 1922 to 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qland.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	All States. (a)	AUST.
MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.										
1922 ..	322,813	85,005	64,473	34,085	18,248	14,473	..	337	24,600	564,034
1923 ..	465,446	256,666	27,421	60,967	31,507	24,931	71	1,002	42,830	910,841
1924 ..	181,779	295,591	38,271	95,743	37,185	24,100	35	30	76,994	749,728
1925 ..	429,300	322,075	162,971	98,337	36,651	17,848	26	243	40,854	1,108,305
1926 ..	478,633	369,093	26,430	91,190	33,401	23,539	53	63	57,767	1,080,169

NET INCREASE PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922 ..	640,245	66,943	613,965	62,626	61,640	61,818	..	656	6138	667,431
1923 ..	50,954	33,902	62,290	9,270	6123	1,893	620	298	3,654	97,538
1924 ..	6,947	2,600	11,869	7,010	1,457	1,086	15	1	356	31,341
1925 ..	37,480	18,448	41,893	8,748	2,767	293	69	133	1,213	110,966
1926 ..	40,658	24,641	4,781	4,019	3,562	673	20	11	1,411	79,776

AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1922 ..	62 6	61 8	64 4	1 6	61 10	62 6	..	63 4	60 1	62 5
1923 ..	2 2	2 8	1 8	3 1	60 1	1 6	65 8	5 11	1 9	2 2
1924 ..	0 9	0 2	6 2	1 6	0 9	0 11	8 7	0 8	0 1	0 10
1925 ..	1 9	1 2	5 2	1 10	1 6	0 4	66 11	10 11	0 7	2 0
1926 ..	1 8	1 4	3 7	0 11	2 2	0 7	7 7	3 6	0 6	1 6

FEMALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

1922 ..	41,096	5,167	14,318	1,637	299	1,565	..	..	..	64,082
1923 ..	53,994	19,428	2,630	2,242	550	987	..	..	180	80,011
1924 ..	14,287	43,170	14,704	15,518	3,413	2,044	..	..	4,791	97,927
1925 ..	84,823	21,048	21,624	15,384	3,501	718	6,806	..	..	153,904
1926 ..	47,168	60,512	6,523	12,101	4,870	1,839	..	..	8,578	141,591

NET INCREASE PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922 ..	62,685	318	6871	661	51	117	..	..	..	63,131
1923 ..	2,914	3,032	113	514	54	6138	..	..	69	6,480
1924 ..	913	4,712	2,124	825	422	249	..	..	780	10,025
1925 ..	3,300	1,520	2,082	945	432	..	182	..	..	8,461
1926 ..	2,813	3,379	300	578	602	75	..	..	197	7,944

AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1922 ..	61 4	1 3	61 4	60 9	3 5	1 6	..	..	..	61 0
1923 ..	1 1	3 2	60 10	4 7	2 0	0 3	..	..	1 0	1 8
1924 ..	1 3	2 2	2 11	1 1	2 6	2 5	..	..	3 3	2 1
1925 ..	0 9	1 5	1 11	1 3	2 6	..	0 6	..	..	1 1
1926 ..	0 1	1 1	0 11	0 11	2 6	0 10	..	..	0 6	1 1

(a) Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.

(b) Decrease.

Note.—See paragraph (v.) on page 58.

8. **Methods by which changes were Effected, 1926.**—(i.) *States.*—The following table shows the methods by which changes were effected in 1926 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which effected—States, 1926.

METHODS.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.		AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.		ALL CHANGES.	
	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Work- people Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.
New South Wales—		£		£		£
By direct negotiation ..	3,466	422	360	62	3,826	484
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	30,449	2,888	..	..	30,449	2,888
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	402,112	25,098	..	..	402,112	25,098
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	26,900	1,883	..	..	26,999	1,883
By award under State Act ..	52,124	11,727	..	..	52,124	11,727
By agreement registered under State Act ..	3,991	990	100	52	4,001	1,042
By other means ..	6,290	349	..	..	6,290	349
Total ..	525,341	43,357	460	114	525,801	43,471
Victoria—						
By direct negotiation ..	4,073	1,248	600	143	4,673	1,391
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	4,624	967	..	..	4,624	967
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	326,007	13,163	..	..	326,007	13,163
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	31,544	2,583	..	..	31,544	2,583
By determination under State Act ..	55,748	9,170	..	..	55,748	9,170
By agreement registered under State Act ..	1,287	178	..	..	1,287	178
By other means ..	5,722	468	..	..	5,722	468
Total ..	429,005	27,777	600	143	429,605	27,920
Queensland—						
By direct negotiation ..	117	21	..	..	117	21
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	3,082	857	..	..	3,082	857
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	8,639	251	..	..	8,639	251
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	645	127	..	..	645	127
By award under State Act ..	16,396	3,367	..	..	16,396	3,367
By agreement registered under State Act ..	1,735	327	..	..	1,735	327
By other means ..	2,339	131	..	..	2,339	131
Total ..	32,953	5,081	..	..	32,953	5,081
South Australia—						
By direct negotiation ..	..	..	2,796	821	2,796	821
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	901	169	..	..	901	169
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	87,078	1,624	..	..	87,078	1,624
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	8,026	802	..	..	8,026	802
By award or determination under State Act ..	2,136	983	..	..	2,136	983
By agreement registered under State Act ..	765	78	..	..	765	78
By other means ..	1,589	120	..	..	1,589	120
Total ..	100,495	3,776	2,796	821	103,291	4,597

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which effected—States, 1926—continued.

METHODS.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.		AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.		ALL CHANGES.	
	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Work- people Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.
		£		£		£
Western Australia—						
By direct negotiation ..	37	8	..	..	37	8
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	705	129	24	7	729	136
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	14,098	228	..	..	14,098	228
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	128	179	..	..	128	179
By award under State Act (b) ..	13,978	2,658	..	..	13,978	2,658
By agreement registered under State Act ..	7,697	846	185	23	7,882	869
By other means	1,419	86	..	..	1,419	86
Total	38,062	4,134	209	30	38,271	4,164
Tasmania—						
By direct negotiation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	335	64	..	..	335	64
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	21,992	359	..	..	21,992	359
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	2,176	195	..	..	2,176	195
By determination under State Act	86	71	..	..	86	71
By agreement registered under State Act	240	27	..	..	240	27
By other means	549	32	..	..	549	32
Total	25,378	748	..	..	25,378	748
Northern Territory—						
By direct negotiation ..	..	..	40	18	40	18
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	13	2	..	..	13	2
Total	13	2	40	18	53	20
Federal Capital Territory—						
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	3	1	..	..	3	1
By other means	60	10	..	..	60	10
Total	63	11	..	..	63	11
All States—						
By direct negotiation ..	32,800	717	..	..	32,800	717
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	33,418	875	..	..	33,418	875
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	127	16	..	..	127	16
Total	66,345	1,608	..	..	66,345	1,608
Australia—						
By direct negotiation ..	40,493	2,416	3,796	1,044	44,289	3,460
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	40,112	5,077	24	7	40,136	5,084
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	893,344	41,598	..	..	893,344	41,598
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	69,555	5,785	..	..	69,555	5,785
By award or determination under State Acts ..	140,468	27,976	..	..	140,468	27,976
By agreement registered under State Acts	15,715	2,446	285	75	16,000	2,521
By other means	17,968	1,196	..	..	17,968	1,196
Total	1,217,655	86,494	4,105	1,126	1,221,760	87,620

(a) Decrease. (b) An Industrial Agreement which has been made a Common Rule is classified in this table as an award of the Court of Arbitration. Note.—See sub-section (v.) page 58.

(ii.) *Australia*, 1922 to 1926.—The following table gives the number and effect of all changes in rates of wage in Australia for the years 1922 to 1926 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which Effected, Australia, 1922 to 1926.

Particulars.		By Direct Negotiation.	By Negotiation, Intervention or Assistance of Third Party.	By Award of Court under Commonwealth Act.	By Agreement Registered under Commonwealth Act.	By Award or Determination under State Act.	By Agreement Registered under State Act.	By Other Means.	TOTAL.
1922.									
Workpeople affected	..	7,186	54,878	125,195	43,002	376,994	20,861	..	628,116
Increase per week	£	1,905	5,122	*12,307	*4,242	*58,266	*2,774	..	*70,562
1923.									
Workpeople affected	..	18,605	52,298	334,180	46,974	503,722	35,073	..	990,852
Increase per week	£	2,488	1,124	46,438	6,633	42,614	4,721	..	104,018
1924.									
Workpeople affected	..	1,939	65,653	521,469	34,401	205,615	18,578	..	847,655
Increase per week	£	654	14,627	*14,636	*51	31,668	9,104	..	41,366
1925.									
Workpeople affected	..	15,110	23,317	581,306	64,849	547,986	29,641	..	..
Increase per week	£	1,880	1,959	29,996	4,524	80,322	746	..	..
1926.									
Workpeople affected	..	44,289	40,136	893,344	69,555	140,468	16,000	17,968	1,221,760
Increase per week	£	3,460	5,084	41,598	5,785	27,976	2,521	1,196	87,620

* Decrease.

Note.—See sub-section (v.), page 58.

Awards and agreements made and filed under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act affected the greatest number of persons during the last years shown. So far as possible, the effect of awards or agreements is recorded in the figures for the year in which such awards or agreements are made and filed. In certain cases, however, the awards or agreements are made retrospective, while in others it is difficult to ascertain promptly particulars as to the number of workpeople affected and the effect of the change.

§ 3. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. **General.**—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience are payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral. The particulars

acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable in all classified occupations. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year.‡

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (*Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living*) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many

* The classification of industries adopted is shown on page 3.

† The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

‡ The weights used in the computation of the average wage in male occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W. ..	136	223	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	160	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland ..	67	62	108	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia ..	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia ..	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania ..	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
Australia ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female)* were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections 4 and 5) to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23-4). The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-26.—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the

* The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follow :—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures Combined.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.
New South Wales ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria ..	28	320	57	80	111
Queensland ..	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia ..	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania ..	1	18	2	8	..
Australia	61	731	118	290	307

30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1926, for a full week's work, in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000) :—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1926.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(a) Aus- tralia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
30th June, 1920	82 9	77 5	86 10	73 4	81 0	74 2	80 7
31st December, 1920	94 0	86 1	91 6	82 8	89 9	85 9	89 10
30th June, 1921	95 3	92 0	96 5	85 8	93 6	88 3	93 3
31st December, 1921	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
30th June, 1922	93 8	91 5	94 0	87 5	93 6	88 7	92 4
31st December, 1922	91 6	91 4	93 10	87 6	93 9	88 5	91 6
30th June, 1923	91 10	91 1	93 9	87 5	93 3	88 3	91 6
31st December, 1923	94 6	95 7	94 2	90 9	94 2	92 4	94 4
30th June, 1924	94 0	95 10	94 8	91 1	93 9	92 7	94 3
31st December, 1924	93 6	95 5	95 9	91 10	94 8	92 6	94 3
30th June, 1925	93 11	95 6	95 10	92 6	96 3	92 11	94 8
31st December, 1925	96 0	97 2	99 11	94 4	97 0	93 5	96 9
31st March, 1926	96 3	97 5	100 2	95 0	96 10	93 7	97 7
30th June, 1926	96 11	98 2	100 3	95 10	97 6	94 6	97 7
30th September, 1926	97 7	99 9	100 4	97 0	98 5	95 2	98 6
31st December, 1926	100 5	99 6	100 1	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4

INDEX-NUMBERS.

	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
30th June, 1914	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,223	1,028	1,085
30th June, 1920	1,615	1,510	1,694	1,432	1,581	1,447	1,572
31st December, 1920	1,835	1,679	1,785	1,613	1,751	1,674	1,752
30th June, 1921	1,858	1,796	1,881	1,672	1,824	1,722	1,820
31st December, 1921	1,869	1,826	1,886	1,745	1,853	1,788	1,844
30th June, 1922	1,828	1,784	1,835	1,706	1,824	1,728	1,801
31st December, 1922	1,785	1,783	1,830	1,708	1,829	1,726	1,785
30th June, 1923	1,791	1,778	1,829	1,705	1,820	1,723	1,785
31st December, 1923	1,844	1,865	1,837	1,770	1,838	1,802	1,840
30th June, 1924	1,835	1,870	1,847	1,778	1,829	1,807	1,840
31st December, 1924	1,824	1,862	1,868	1,791	1,847	1,805	1,839
30th June, 1925	1,832	1,864	1,870	1,804	1,877	1,812	1,846
31st December, 1925	1,873	1,897	1,950	1,841	1,893	1,823	1,887
31st March, 1926	1,879	1,901	1,955	1,854	1,890	1,827	1,892
30th June, 1926	1,891	1,916	1,956	1,870	1,902	1,843	1,904
30th September, 1926	1,905	1,947	1,958	1,892	1,921	1,856	1,922
31st December, 1926	1,959	1,941	1,952	1,867	1,927	1,851	1,938

(a) Weighted average.

The table shows that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th June, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for Australia. At the 31st December, 1926, the Australian average was exceeded by New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

During the year 1926 the trend of nominal wages showed a progressively upward tendency in all States, with the exception of the final quarter, when all the States except New South Wales and Western Australia showed decreases. The steady rise was, however, continued in the weighted average wage for Australia, mainly on account of the substantial rise in New South Wales in the final quarter.

3. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-26.**—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1920 to 1926.

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1926.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricultural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Industrial Groups.(c)
RATES OF WAGE.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 8	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 7
30th June, 1922 ..	96 7	95 6	92 10	92 6	103 7	92 5	102 2	103 7	95 10	89 7	99 9	83 11	83 5	89 8	92 4
31st December, 1922 ..	95 4	93 10	91 10	91 1	102 9	91 11	100 5	103 8	93 4	88 5	99 9	83 11	82 4	88 8	91 6
30th June, 1923 ..	95 7	94 4	91 10	91 2	102 10	92 0	100 10	103 7	94 0	87 3	98 10	83 11	82 7	88 5	91 6
31st December, 1923 ..	99 2	97 4	94 2	93 11	104 5	96 2	103 8	104 5	97 8	92 6	102 4	85 8	84 6	92 3	94 4
30th June, 1924 ..	99 9	97 9	94 0	94 2	107 4	95 3	104 3	103 11	96 5	90 0	98 11	85 11	85 9	92 6	94 3
31st December, 1924 ..	99 7	97 5	94 0	93 0	108 3	95 6	105 6	104 2	98 11	89 4	97 10	85 10	84 0	92 2	94 3
30th June, 1925 ..	99 7	97 9	94 8	92 7	107 9	96 3	106 3	104 11	98 4	90 2	99 2	85 11	86 6	92 4	94 8
31st December, 1925 ..	101 2	100 4	96 6	93 2	108 6	98 2	108 5	108 7	100 6	93 3	104 8	87 4	89 1	93 11	96 9
31st March, 1926 ..	101 5	100 5	96 10	94 10	110 5	98 5	109 0	108 10	101 2	93 3	104 9	87 7	89 1	94 0	97 0
30th June, 1926 ..	101 9	101 3	97 2	94 10	110 6	99 3	109 8	108 11	101 10	93 5	105 1	88 9	89 9	94 5	97 7
30th September, 1926 ..	104 6	102 10	98 11	95 9	111 2	101 2	110 9	109 2	103 8	94 6	105 9	89 0	89 10	95 4	98 6
31st December, 1926 ..	104 5	102 0	98 9	96 6	111 5	100 6	110 9	109 6	102 6	95 6	103 7	93 5	90 10	95 6	99 4
INDEX-NUMBERS.															
30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,276	1,272	1,165	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
30th June, 1922 ..	1,884	1,863	1,812	1,805	2,022	1,804	1,994	2,021	1,869	1,748	1,946	1,638	1,628	1,750	1,801
31st December, 1922 ..	1,860	1,832	1,792	1,777	2,004	1,793	1,960	2,022	1,821	1,725	1,947	1,637	1,606	1,730	1,785
30th June, 1923 ..	1,864	1,841	1,792	1,778	2,006	1,794	1,968	2,022	1,834	1,702	1,928	1,637	1,611	1,724	1,785
31st December, 1923 ..	1,935	1,900	1,837	1,833	2,037	1,876	2,023	2,037	1,906	1,806	1,997	1,671	1,648	1,800	1,840
30th June, 1924 ..	1,946	1,908	1,833	1,837	2,034	1,859	2,035	2,028	1,881	1,756	1,931	1,677	1,674	1,804	1,840
31st December, 1924 ..	1,943	1,901	1,835	1,815	2,113	1,863	2,058	2,033	1,892	1,744	1,903	1,675	1,678	1,798	1,839
30th June, 1925 ..	1,944	1,907	1,847	1,807	2,102	1,877	2,074	2,047	1,918	1,759	1,935	1,676	1,688	1,801	1,846
31st December, 1925 ..	1,973	1,957	1,883	1,817	2,137	1,915	2,115	2,119	1,962	1,820	2,043	1,704	1,738	1,833	1,887
31st March, 1926 ..	1,980	1,959	1,890	1,851	2,155	1,920	2,126	2,123	1,975	1,820	2,044	1,708	1,738	1,834	1,892
30th June, 1926 ..	1,986	1,975	1,896	1,851	2,156	1,937	2,140	2,125	1,986	1,823	2,051	1,732	1,751	1,842	1,904
30th September, 1926 ..	2,038	2,007	1,930	1,868	2,168	1,973	2,160	2,130	2,023	1,843	2,063	1,736	1,753	1,860	1,922
31st December, 1926 ..	2,037	1,991	1,926	1,883	2,173	1,961	2,160	2,137	2,001	1,863	2,020	1,823	1,772	1,863	1,938

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied.

(b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(c) Weighted average.

The rate of increase since June, 1914, in the weighted average weekly wage was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 113.1 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups XIII. (Domestic, etc.) 93.0 per cent., and X. (Other Land Transport) 86.7 per cent. The smallest increase occurred in Group VII. (Building) 69.4 per cent. In six of the groups the increase was more, and in eight groups less than the increase in the weighted average for all groups. During 1926 increases in average wages occurred in all industrial groups with the exception of Group XI. (Shipping), which showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. The increase was greatest in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) 7 per cent., followed by 3.6 per cent. in Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 3.2 per cent. in Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.) and 2.4 per cent. in Groups VI. (Other Manufacturing) and X. (Other Land Transport). The percentage increase during the year was least in Group VIII. (Mining), 0.8 per cent. The weighted average wage for all groups combined increased by 2.7 per cent.

4. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1926.**—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail prices index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1926. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1926.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia
No. of Occupations Included.	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
30th June, 1922 ..	48 4	47 10	48 2	44 6	56 4	47 6	48 1
31st December, 1922 ..	47 8	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 10
30th June, 1923 ..	47 6	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 10
31st December, 1923 ..	49 3	49 5	50 5	46 4	56 4	48 6	49 6
30th June, 1924 ..	49 3	50 2	51 3	45 9	56 8	50 7	50 0
31st December, 1924 ..	49 1	49 7	50 10	46 6	56 11	50 3	49 7
30th June, 1925 ..	49 0	49 9	50 8	47 5	57 2	50 1	49 8
31st December, 1925 ..	49 8	50 8	51 9	48 10	57 6	50 2	50 7
31st March, 1926 ..	50 2	51 5	52 7	49 7	57 6	50 9	51 2
30th June, 1926 ..	50 2	51 6	52 7	49 8	57 6	50 9	51 3
30th September, 1926 ..	50 5	51 7	52 7	50 0	57 9	50 11	51 5
31st December, 1926 ..	50 8	51 11	52 10	50 0	58 6	51 8	51 8

INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th June, 1914 ..	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
30th June, 1922 ..	1,778	1,760	1,771	1,639	2,073	1,749	1,770
31st December, 1922 ..	1,754	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,763
30th June, 1923 ..	1,747	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,760
31st December, 1923 ..	1,812	1,819	1,855	1,704	2,075	1,785	1,821
30th June, 1924 ..	1,813	1,845	1,886	1,721	2,085	1,863	1,839
31st December, 1924 ..	1,807	1,824	1,872	1,710	2,094	1,850	1,826
30th June, 1925 ..	1,803	1,830	1,865	1,745	2,104	1,844	1,829
31st December, 1925 ..	1,827	1,866	1,904	1,736	2,116	1,845	1,861
31st March, 1926 ..	1,847	1,892	1,935	1,826	2,116	1,868	1,884
30th June, 1926 ..	1,847	1,895	1,935	1,827	2,117	1,868	1,886
30th September, 1926 ..	1,856	1,900	1,936	1,839	2,127	1,873	1,892
31st December, 1926 ..	1,865	1,911	1,944	1,839	2,152	1,902	1,902

a Weighted Average.

The general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers as given for Australia was comparatively small until 1916, when the average wage increased rapidly, the increase in 1920 being the largest recorded. As in the case of male occupations, the increase in the wages for females in 1921 was much less than in 1920. Reductions were recorded in female wages during 1922, but the decrease over the whole of Australia was relatively much less than in the case of males. There was an increase in each State during 1923 with the exception of Western Australia where the wage remained stationary. The upward tendency was continued during 1924 with increases in all States with the exception of New South Wales. During 1925 the Australian average rose from 49s. 7d. to 50s. 7d., each State, with the exception of Tasmania, registering an increase, while during 1926 it rose to 51s. 8d., each State showing an increase over the previous year. The advance during the whole period under review was 90.2 per cent., as compared with 79.6 per cent. for adult males. Practically the whole of this increase in the female wage has taken place since the beginning of 1916.

5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-26.—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1922 to 1926, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1926.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I, II, V., and VI. All Other Manu- facturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. <i>a</i>	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups. <i>b</i>
RATES OF WAGE.						
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
30th June, 1914	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
30th June, 1922	43 10	48 1	47 5	48 1	49 2	48 1
31st December, 1922 ..	43 3	47 10	47 4	48 3	48 9	47 11
30th June, 1923	43 2	47 8	47 3	48 5	48 9	47 10
31st December, 1923 ..	44 1	50 1	48 10	49 5	49 6	49 6
30th June, 1924	44 11	50 1	49 5	49 6	51 3	50 0
31st December, 1924 ..	45 2	49 7	49 6	49 7	50 7	49 7
30th June, 1925	45 2	49 6	49 5	49 10	51 2	49 8
31st December, 1925 ..	45 8	50 1	51 2	51 0	52 0	50 7
31st March, 1926	46 11	51 3	51 9	51 0	52 0	51 2
30th June, 1926	47 0	51 3	51 10	51 1	52 0	51 3
30th September, 1926 ..	47 5	51 5	52 10	51 1	52 0	51 5
31st December, 1926 ..	47 8	51 7	52 10	52 0	52 0	51 8
INDEX-NUMBERS.						
30th June, 1914	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
30th June, 1922	1,612	1,770	1,746	1,770	1,810	1,770
31st December, 1922 ..	1,593	1,762	1,741	1,777	1,794	1,763
30th June, 1923	1,588	1,755	1,739	1,783	1,795	1,760
31st December, 1923 ..	1,622	1,842	1,799	1,819	1,821	1,821
30th June, 1924	1,654	1,845	1,817	1,823	1,885	1,839
31st December, 1924 ..	1,661	1,826	1,821	1,824	1,862	1,826
30th June, 1925	1,662	1,821	1,817	1,834	1,882	1,829
31st December, 1925 ..	1,682	1,844	1,884	1,877	1,914	1,861
31st March, 1926	1,725	1,886	1,903	1,877	1,914	1,884
30th June, 1926	1,729	1,886	1,908	1,881	1,914	1,886
30th September, 1926 ..	1,746	1,892	1,943	1,881	1,914	1,892
31st December, 1926 ..	1,754	1,900	1,943	1,912	1,914	1,902

a Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

b Weighted Average.

The greatest increase since June, 1914, occurred in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 140.9 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 108.6 per cent. ; I., II., V. and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 96.1 per cent. ; XIV. (Miscellaneous), 72.4 per cent., and XIII (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 67.1 per cent. The increase for all groups combined over the period has been 90.2 per cent.

With the exception of Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), which has remained stationary since September, 1925, average wages in each industrial group increased during the year 1926, the largest increase being 4.3 per cent. in Group III., followed in the order named by Groups I., II., V. and VI., 3.1 per cent., IV., 3.0 per cent., and XIII., 1.9 per cent. The weighted average for all groups increased by 2.2 per cent.

6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1926.—

(i.) *General.* The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections 4 and 5) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(ii.) *Adult Males.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1926 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1926.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars. ^a	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	107/5	104/9	102/1	100/3	102/1	103/1	104/5
	Working Hours	44.13	46.23	44.03	45.64	45.29	45.60	45.03
	Hourly Wage	2/5½	2/3¼	2/3½	2/2¼	2/3	2/3½	2/3¼
II. Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	102/-	103/2	99/4	100/7	102/10	103/4	102/-
	Working Hours	45.03	47.92	44.00	48.00	47.40	48.00	46.41
	Hourly Wage	2/3¼	2/1¼	2/3	2/1¼	2/2	2/1¼	2/2½
III. Food, Drink, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	98/10	99/1	98/9	99/2	97/7	95/5	98/9
	Working Hours	44.54	47.11	44.00	46.36	46.20	47.94	45.51
	Hourly Wage	2/2¼	2/1¼	2/3	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/-	2/2
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	95/4	95/3	101/10	101/9	101/5	92/5	96/6
	Working Hours	44.00	45.76	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.29	44.78
	Hourly Wage	2/2	2/1	2/3½	2/3½	2/3½	2/-	2/1¼
V. Books, Printing, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	108/2	112/6	112/4	114/7	119/8	114/9	111/5
	Working Hours	43.59	45.24	44.00	46.65	43.00	46.35	44.49
	Hourly Wage	2/5½	2/5½	2/6½	2/5½	2/0½	2/5½	2/6
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	Weekly Wage	101/4	99/6	99/1	102/3	100/6	98/4	100/6
	Working Hours	45.42	47.44	44.72	47.73	47.55	47.64	46.43
	Hourly Wage	2/2¼	2/1¼	2/2¼	2/1¼	2/1¼	2/0¼	2/2
VII. Building ..	Weekly Wage	110/-	112/7	114/9	109/1	102/10	105/3	110/8
	Working Hours	43.67	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.53	44.15	43.90
	Hourly Wage	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/7¼	2/5½	2/3½	2/4½	2/6¼
VIII. Mining ^b ..	Weekly Wage	111/2	109/9	117/5	71/5	108/9	100/5	109/6
	Working Hours	42.65	45.12	43.47	43.79	43.65	45.42	43.60
	Hourly Wage	2/7¼	2/5¼	2/8¼	1/7¼	2/6	2/2¼	2/6¼
IX. Rail and Tram Services	Weekly Wage	102/1	105/10	102/4	99/7	98/11	97/3	102/6
	Working Hours	48.00	47.49	44.00	48.38	44.31	48.00	47.01
	Hourly Wage	2/1¼	2/2¼	2/4	2/0¼	2/2¼	2/0¼	2/2¼
X. Other Land Transport ..	Weekly Wage	97/4	93/2	97/2	91/10	96/10	97/2	95/6
	Working Hours	44.00	48.13	44.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	45.93
	Hourly Wage	2/2¼	1/11¼	2/2¼	1/11	2/0¼	2/0¼	2/1
XI. Shipping, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	101/3	106/3	103/2	106/11	103/2	104/6	103/7
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, &c.	Weekly Wage	98/10	87/10	94/-	88/6	91/0	90/10	93/5
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	90/2	94/6	88/5	91/3	92/6	70/2	90/10
	Working Hours	44.00	48.33	44.00	48.00	48.00	54.00	46.16
	Hourly Wage	2/0¼	1/11¼	2/-	1/10¼	1/11¼	1/3¼	1/11¼
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	Weekly Wage	94/9	98/3	96/3	92/9	91/8	89/8	95/6
	Working Hours	44.85	47.72	44.00	47.78	47.61	48.56	46.20
	Hourly Wage	2/1¼	2/0¼	2/2¼	1/11¼	1/11	1/10¼	2/0¼
All Groups ..	Weekly Wage	100/5	99/6	100/1	95/8	98/9	94/10	99/4
	Working Hours	100/9	101/9	102/1	97/-	100/1	96/1	100/8
	Hourly Wage	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
All Groups excepting XI. and XII.	Weekly Wage	100/9	101/9	102/1	97/-	100/1	96/1	100/8
	Working Hours	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
	Hourly Wage	2/3¼	2/2	2/4	2/0¼	2/2¼	2/0¼	2/2¼

^a Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage, respectively.

^b Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. ^c Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 8s. 1d. per month.

^d Including the estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

(iii.) *Adult Females*.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1926 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1926.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars. ^a	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
III. Food, Drink, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	45/6	50/5	44/1	45/-	45/-	50/-	47/8
	Working Hours	44.80	47.33	44.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	46.09
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	1/0½	1/-	-/11½	1/0½	1/0½	1/0½
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	51/10	50/9	52/7	53/10	54/2	49/8	51/7
	Working Hours	44.14	44.64	44.00	44.00	44.00	45.11	44.35
	Hourly Wage	1/2	1/1½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½	1/2
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	51/1	54/10	48/11	51/1	..	53/-	52/10
	Working Hours	44.59	46.87	44.14	47.50	..	48.00	45.89
	Hourly Wage	1/1½	1/2	1/1½	1/1	..	1/1½	1/1½
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c. ...	Weekly Wage ^b	48/8	53/8	50/-	49/3	63/3	56/1	52/-
	Working Hours	43.38	47.69	44.00	48.00	47.20	54.00	45.69
	Hourly Wage	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/0½	1/4	1/0½	1/1½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, &c.	Weekly Wage	51/1	53/-	58/6	44/-	..	..	52/-
	Working Hours	44.00	45.75	44.00	48.00	..	..	45.05
	Hourly Wage	1/2	1/2	1/4	-/11	..	..	1/1½
All Groups ..	Weekly Wage	50/8	51/11	52/10	50/-	58/6	51/8	51/8
	Working Hours	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage	1/1½	1/1½	1/2½	1/1½	1/3½	1/1	1/1½

^a Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. ^b Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1926.**—The following table shows for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, and at the end of December, 1918, to 1926 (a) the weighted average weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. The weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied (in land occupations), and the value of victualling (in marine occupations), whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the two groups last-mentioned are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Workers—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years 1917 to 1926.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/4½	1/1	1/2
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 65 11	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 69 6	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 70 4	s. d. 61 2	s. d. 66 5
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	1/4½	1/4½	1/6	1/4½	1/6	1/3½	1/5
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 76 9	s. d. 72 0	s. d. 78 7	s. d. 70 5	s. d. 77 8	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 74 11
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	1/7½	1/6½	1/9	1/5½	1/7½	1/5½	1/7½
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 94 0	s. d. 86 1	s. d. 91 6	s. d. 82 8	s. d. 89 9	s. d. 85 9	s. d. 89 10
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/-	1/10	2/0½	1/8½	1/11½	1/10	1/11
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 95 10	s. d. 93 7	s. d. 96 8	s. d. 89 5	s. d. 95 0	s. d. 91 8	s. d. 94 6
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/1½	2/0½	2/2	1/10½	2/1	1/11½	2/0½
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 91 6	s. d. 91 4	s. d. 93 10	s. d. 87 6	s. d. 93 9	s. d. 88 5	s. d. 91 6
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/0½	1/11½	2/1½	1/10½	2/0½	1/10½	2/-
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 96 6	s. d. 98 0	s. d. 95 9	s. d. 91 8	s. d. 95 2	s. d. 93 3	s. d. 96 3
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/0½	2/1	2/1½	1/11½	2/0½	1/11½	2/0½
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 93 6	s. d. 95 5	s. d. 95 9	s. d. 91 10	s. d. 94 8	s. d. 92 6	s. d. 94 3
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/0½	2/1	2/1½	1/11½	2/0½	1/11½	2/0½
31st Dec., 1925.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 96 0	s. d. 97 2	s. d. 99 11	s. d. 94 4	s. d. 97 0	s. d. 93 5	s. d. 96 9
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/1½	2/1½	2/3½	2/0½	2/1½	2/-	2/1½
31st Dec., 1926.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 100 5	s. d. 99 6	s. d. 100 1	s. d. 95 8	s. d. 98 9	s. d. 94 10	s. d. 99 4
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/3½	2/2	2/4	2/0½	2/2½	2/0½	2/2½

FEMALE WORKERS.

30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage ..	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/5½	-/9½	-/6	-/6½
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 31 10	s. d. 31 3	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 31 9
	Working Hours ..	48.35	48.32	48.37	48.73	48.78	49.83	48.42
	Hourly Wage ..	-/8	-/7½	-/8½	-/7½	-/9½	-/7	-/7½
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 40 0	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 38 4	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 43 7	s. d. 33 0	s. d. 37 1
	Working Hours ..	47.53	47.63	46.76	47.67	48.12	49.28	47.54
	Hourly Wage ..	-/10	-/8½	-/9½	-/8½	-/11	-/8	-/9½
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 46 0	s. d. 43 1	s. d. 44 11	s. d. 40 7	s. d. 52 11	s. d. 41 10	s. d. 44 6
	Working Hours ..	46.83	46.23	46.09	46.51	46.20	47.86	46.47
	Hourly Wage ..	-/11½	-/11½	-/11½	-/10½	1/1½	-/10½	-/11½
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 0	s. d. 47 10	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 45 2	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 47 6	s. d. 48 8
	Working Hours ..	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0½	1/1½	-/11½	1/2½	1/-	1/0½
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 47 8	s. d. 48 0	s. d. 48 2	s. d. 44 0	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 47 7	s. d. 47 11
	Working Hours ..	45.33	46.14	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.82
	Hourly Wage ..	1/0½	1/0½	1/0½	-/11½	1/2½	1/-	1/0
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 3	s. d. 49 5	s. d. 50 5	s. d. 46 4	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 48 6	s. d. 49 6
	Working Hours ..	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0½	1/1½	1/-	1/2½	1/0½	1/1
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 1	s. d. 49 7	s. d. 50 10	s. d. 46 6	s. d. 56 11	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 49 7
	Working Hours ..	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	46.02
	Hourly Wage ..	1/0½	1/1	1/1½	1/-	1/2½	1/0½	1/1
31st Dec., 1925.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 8	s. d. 50 8	s. d. 51 9	s. d. 48 10	s. d. 57 6	s. d. 50 2	s. d. 50 7
	Working Hours ..	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/1½	1/2	1/0½	1/3½	1/0½	1/1½
31st Dec., 1926.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 50 8	s. d. 51 11	s. d. 52 10	s. d. 50 0	s. d. 58 6	s. d. 51 8	s. d. 51 8
	Working Hours ..	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1½	1/1½	1/2½	1/1	1/3½	1/1	1/1½

a Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial groups combined. *b* Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

There was a diminution in each of the States during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations, but during 1922 and 1923 certain increases in hours of labour were recorded, principally in New South Wales. The tendency in a majority of the States during the years 1924 to 1926 has been towards a slight reduction in hours of labour, particularly in Queensland, where a 44-hour week became operative on 1st July, 1925, and in New South Wales, where a 44-hour week became operative on 4th January, 1926. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (= 1,000).

Index-Numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wages, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1918 to 1926.

NOTE.—Weighted Average for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914	Weekly Wage ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
	Hourly Wage ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st Dec., 1918	Weekly Wage ..	1,196	1,189	1,261	1,188	1,276	1,110	1,205
	Hourly Wage ..	1,196	1,192	1,297	1,176	1,282	1,120	1,210
31st Dec., 1919	Weekly Wage ..	1,393	1,306	1,426	1,277	1,409	1,251	1,359
	Hourly Wage ..	1,405	1,322	1,512	1,262	1,408	1,259	1,378
31st Dec., 1920	Weekly Wage ..	1,706	1,561	1,659	1,500	1,628	1,556	1,629
	Hourly Wage ..	1,725	1,570	1,753	1,492	1,686	1,567	1,655
31st Dec., 1921	Weekly Wage ..	1,738	1,697	1,753	1,623	1,723	1,663	1,715
	Hourly Wage ..	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
31st Dec., 1922	Weekly Wage ..	1,660	1,657	1,702	1,588	1,701	1,605	1,660
	Hourly Wage ..	1,735	1,709	1,803	1,621	1,766	1,628	1,726
31st Dec., 1923	Weekly Wage ..	1,714	1,734	1,708	1,646	1,709	1,675	1,711
	Hourly Wage ..	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
31st Dec., 1924	Weekly Wage ..	1,696	1,731	1,737	1,665	1,717	1,679	1,710
	Hourly Wage ..	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
31st Dec., 1925	Weekly Wage ..	1,741	1,763	1,813	1,712	1,760	1,695	1,755
	Hourly Wage ..	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
31st Dec., 1926	Weekly Wage ..	1,821	1,805	1,815	1,735	1,791	1,721	1,802
	Hourly Wage ..	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914	Weekly Wage ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
	Hourly Wage ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st Dec., 1918	Weekly Wage ..	1,173	1,151	1,208	1,084	1,430	1,059	1,168
	Hourly Wage ..	1,191	1,169	1,226	1,092	1,426	1,044	1,185
31st Dec., 1919	Weekly Wage ..	1,474	1,268	1,412	1,225	1,605	1,215	1,365
	Hourly Wage ..	1,523	1,307	1,483	1,262	1,639	1,211	1,410
31st Dec., 1920	Weekly Wage ..	1,695	1,586	1,652	1,495	1,947	1,540	1,637
	Hourly Wage ..	1,777	1,685	1,761	1,578	2,069	1,580	1,730
31st Dec., 1921	Weekly Wage ..	1,802	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790
	Hourly Wage ..	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
31st Dec., 1922	Weekly Wage ..	1,754	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,763
	Hourly Wage ..	1,899	1,881	1,908	1,726	2,215	1,797	1,889
31st Dec., 1923	Weekly Wage ..	1,812	1,819	1,855	1,704	2,075	1,785	1,821
	Hourly Wage ..	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944
31st Dec., 1924	Weekly Wage ..	1,807	1,824	1,872	1,710	2,094	1,850	1,826
	Hourly Wage ..	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,236	1,808	1,949
31st Dec., 1925	Weekly Wage ..	1,827	1,866	1,904	1,796	2,116	1,845	1,861
	Hourly Wage ..	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
31st Dec., 1926	Weekly Wage ..	1,865	1,911	1,944	1,839	2,152	1,902	1,902
	Hourly Wage ..	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078

8. **Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1914 to 1926. Index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly hours at the end of each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), are also included.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1914, to 1926.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the Average Hours of Labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
30th April, 1914.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Index-numbers ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	49.35	48.66	48.64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
	Index-numbers ..	1,009	994	994	993	985	994	999
31st Dec., 1915.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	Index-numbers ..	1,007	991	993	991	982	992	997
31st Dec., 1916.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
	Index-numbers ..	991	985	987	984	983	992	988
31st Dec., 1917.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
	Index-numbers ..	989	984	964	977	983	991	983
31st Dec., 1918.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	Index-numbers ..	984	981	959	976	975	989	979
31st Dec., 1919.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	Index-numbers ..	976	968	944	972	973	979	969
31st Dec., 1920.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	Index-numbers ..	971	964	933	966	951	967	962
31st Dec., 1921.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
	Index-numbers ..	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
31st Dec., 1922.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
	Index-numbers ..	941	960	930	961	948	959	948
31st Dec., 1923.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	Index-numbers ..	955	962	930	961	954	966	954
31st Dec., 1924.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
	Index-numbers ..	955	960	928	960	951	966	954
31st Dec., 1925.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
	Index-numbers ..	956	960	897	960	945	966	949
31st Dec., 1926.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
	Index-numbers ..	910	959	898	960	936	966	931

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

There was a considerable diminution in each State during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male occupations, while during 1922 and 1923, in certain States, but principally in New South Wales, hours of labour were increased. Each State, excepting New South Wales, shows a decrease for both 1924 and 1925, while, for 1926, four of the States show decreases, the remaining two, Queensland and Tasmania, showing minor increases on account of further industries being brought under Commonwealth Arbitration Court awards, where the prescribed hours are greater than in the corresponding State awards. The weighted average weekly hours index-number for Australia at 31st December, 1926, was 931, as compared with 1,000 at 30th April, 1914, a reduction of 6.9 per cent. During the period under review the percentage reduction in hours was greatest in New South Wales and Queensland (9.9), followed by Western Australia (4.1), Victoria (3.8), South Australia (3.3), and Tasmania (2.8).

9. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1926.**—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1926. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on p. 80, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for the years specified from 1891 to 1926.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S. Wales	44	142	143	115	56	265	1176	994	095	1091	694	693	696	100
Victoria	40	538	940	950	654	765	672	086	193	791	495	795	597	299
Queensland	46	644	846	251	153	569	678	791	696	893	1094	295	999	1100
S. Australia	41	741	842	051	1194	565	670	582	889	587	690	991	1094	495
W. Australia	52	453	753	1159	082	1070	477	889	995	093	994	294	897	098
Tasmania	38	635	636	1041	052	861	269	085	991	888	592	492	693	594
Australia	43	541	1043	551	355	766	574	1189	1094	691	694	494	396	999

A comparison of the 1911 rates with those ruling in 1891 shows an increase of only 18 per cent. for Australia against 93.8 per cent. from 1911 to 1926. So far as individual States are concerned, during the first period the greatest percentage increase was in South Australia and Victoria (both 24.9 per cent.), and least in Tasmania (6.5 per cent.). During the period 1911 to 1926, the position is reversed so far as Tasmania is concerned, the largest increase (131.3 per cent.) having taken place in that State. The least increase has occurred in Western Australia, viz., 67.4 per cent.

10. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1926.**—The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on page 80, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group for the years specified from 1891 to 1926.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52	548	252	357	859	668	1175	995	198	295	499	299	7101	2104
II.	47	847	748	554	657	968	877	692	598	293	1097	497	5100	4102
III.	38	237	1144	750	955	866	075	689	393	1091	1094	294	096	698
IV.	36	836	536	350	353	061	573	586	593	391	193	1193	093	296
V.	53	550	151	058	1163	1074	180	999	6104	7102	9104	5108	3109	6111
VI.	46	444	846	551	1156	066	175	488	1195	091	1196	295	698	2100
VII.	50	647	653	1062	185	574	379	895	7102	5100	5103	8105	6108	5110
VIII.	58	153	1054	861	265	278	688	4103	10105	4103	8104	5104	2108	7109
IX.	50	1051	052	457	059	868	1178	693	197	593	497	896	11100	6102
X.	39	636	040	946	752	863	573	487	390	288	592	689	493	395
XI.	38	234	638	544	749	1064	577	988	0101	899	9102	497	10104	8103
XII.	34	1033	632	143	049	563	170	387	189	083	1185	885	1087	493
XIII.	32	1030	630	845	547	1156	768	780	684	282	484	686	089	190
XIV.	39	738	738	1047	754	063	371	384	1191	188	892	392	293	1195
ALL GROUPS	43	541	1043	551	355	766	574	1189	1094	691	694	494	396	999

During the period 1891 to 1911, the greatest increase occurred in Group XIII. (Domestic) 38.3 per cent., followed by Groups IV. (Clothing, etc.) 37.0 per cent, and III. (Food, Drink, etc.) 33.0 per cent., while the least

increase is in Group VIII. (Mining) 5.3 per cent. From 1911 to 1926 Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) showed the largest increase with 132.3 per cent., followed by XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.) 117.3 per cent., and X. (Other Land Transport) 105.0 per cent. The rate of increase was least in Group VII. (Building) with 78.3 per cent.

11. Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—States, 1901 to 1926.—The following table shows, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State at the close of the years specified, the weighted average wage for Australia in 1911 being taken as base (= 1,000):—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males), for years specified, 1901 to 1926. (Weighted Average Wage for Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

(Weighted Average Wage for Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)														
Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-numbers.											
	1901 to 1912.	1913-24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926
N.S. Wales	158	874	858	1,003	1,096	1,286	1,498	1,835	1,869	1,785	1,844	1,824	1,873	1,959
Victoria ..	150	909	796	985	1,065	1,278	1,401	1,679	1,826	1,783	1,865	1,862	1,897	1,941
Queensland ..	87	627	901	997	1,042	1,356	1,534	1,785	1,886	1,830	1,837	1,866	1,950	1,952
S. Australia	134	567	819	1,013	1,062	1,278	1,373	1,613	1,745	1,708	1,770	1,791	1,841	1,867
W. Australia	69	489	1,052	1,152	1,226	1,372	1,516	1,751	1,853	1,829	1,838	1,847	1,893	1,927
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	799	1,028	1,193	1,346	1,674	1,788	1,726	1,802	1,800	1,823	1,851
Australia(a)	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,296	1,462	1,752	1,844	1,785	1,840	1,836	1,887	1,938

(a) Weighted average.

12. Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1926.—The following table shows the variations in nominal wage index-numbers for the 14 industrial groups, based on rates of wage at the end of the years specified. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and show not only the variations in wages in each industrial group but also the relative wages as between the several groups:—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males) in Industrial Groups for years specified, 1901 to 1926. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000.)

Nominal Wage Index-Numbers.														
Particulars.	No. of occupations included.													
	1901 to 1912.	1913-24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,125	1,161	1,479	1,855	1,916	1,860	1,935	1,943	1,973	2,037	
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	101	636	945	1,064	1,127	1,512	1,803	1,915	1,832	1,900	1,901	1,957	1,991	
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	34	576	871	991	1,085	1,473	1,742	1,832	1,792	1,837	1,835	1,883	1,926	
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	13	124	708	981	1,034	1,433	1,687	1,819	1,777	1,833	1,815	1,817	1,883	
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,149	1,246	1,576	1,941	2,040	2,004	2,037	2,113	2,137	2,173	
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	907	1,013	1,093	1,470	1,736	1,854	1,793	1,876	1,863	1,915	1,961	
VII. Building . . .	67	190	1,050	1,213	1,276	1,554	1,865	1,999	1,960	2,023	2,058	2,115	2,160	
VIII. Mining . . .	71	161	1,067	1,194	1,272	1,724	2,026	2,056	2,022	2,037	2,033	2,119	2,137	
IX. Rail and Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,113	1,165	1,532	1,816	1,901	1,821	1,906	1,892	1,962	2,001	
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	795	910	1,026	1,431	1,702	1,760	1,725	1,806	1,744	1,820	1,863	
XI. Shipping, etc. . .	74	198	751	871	972	1,518	1,716	1,984	1,947	1,997	1,908	2,043	2,020	
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	8	72	627	839	965	1,370	1,699	1,736	1,637	1,671	1,675	1,704	1,823	
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	887	935	1,338	1,571	1,642	1,606	1,648	1,678	1,738	1,772	
XIV. Miscellaneous . . .	36	233	759	929	1,054	1,389	1,656	1,778	1,730	1,800	1,798	1,833	1,863	
All Groups(a) . . .	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,462	1,752	1,844	1,785	1,840	1,836	1,887	1,938	

(a) Weighted average.

13. **Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.**—The relation between nominal and effective wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, Section IV., par. 3, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11, p. 95.

14. **Variations in Effective Wages, 1901 to 1926.**—In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, and (ii.) cost of commodities and housing. Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate as 48s. per week of 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing increases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1,000 to 1,250, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1,250), is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1,000). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1,000 to 750, then 60s. per week, when the index-number is 750, would have the same purchasing-power as 80s. when the index-number was 1,000. Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the prices index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1926.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the nominal wage index-numbers for years prior to 1914 given in paragraph 11 hereof have been divided by the price index-numbers in Chapter I., paragraph 2, hereinbefore. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for these years are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901, 1911 and 1913 are concerned, as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight, it is possible even if the wage data were available in quarters, that the index-numbers used would approximate very closely to those based on averages for the year.

Effective Wages—Adult Males—1901 to 1926.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	906	835	882	890	875	911	1,079	1,113	1,040	1,069	1,048	1,035
Victoria ..	915	1,037	961	858	929	925	904	875	1,038	1,102	1,036	1,097	1,073	1,069
Queensland	1,172	1,090	1,038	944	1,041	1,042	990	1,036	1,244	1,273	1,214	1,232	1,241	1,183
S. Australia	948	957	929	863	961	934	901	853	1,027	1,090	1,036	1,051	1,053	1,076
W. Australia	1,024	1,023	1,070	985	1,051	1,095	1,008	1,012	1,139	1,226	1,192	1,161	1,162	1,165
Tasmania ..	827	838	942	839	875	869	840	830	977	1,053	1,000	1,017	1,044	1,037
Australia	964	1,000	948	864	930	932	907	911	1,076	1,126	1,062	1,095	1,081	1,072

In the preceding table the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualification already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that comparing 1926 with 1901, and also with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.

15. Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1926.—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Chapter III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shown in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shown in Column IV. In Column V. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."* A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 8) show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but also for unemployment.

* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, for the years specified, 1901 to 1926.(a)

Year.	I. Nominal Wage Index- numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wage Index- numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V. Retail Price Index- numbers.	Effective Wage Index-numbers.	
			III. Actual.	IV. Recom- puted. (1911. =1,000).		VI. Full Work.	VII. Allowing for Un- employ- ment.
1901	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911	1,000	4.7	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914	1,081	8.3	991	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915	1,092	9.3	990	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916	1,144	5.8	1,078	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917	1,226	7.1	1,139	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918	1,270	5.8	1,196	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919	1,370	6.6	1,280	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920	1,627	6.5	1,521	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921	1,826	11.2	1,621	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922	1,801	9.3	1,634	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923	1,805	7.1	1,677	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924	1,840	8.9	1,676	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925	1,861	8.8	1,697	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034
1926	1,914	7.1	1,778	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

Note.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VII., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing-power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911, the lowest point reached being in 1915 when the full time index-number was 14.6 per cent. less, or, allowing for unemployment, 18.7 per cent. less than for the base year. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in 1921, when wages increased considerably while prices declined, the increase in effective wages being 7.6 per cent., but only 0.2 per cent. allowing for unemployment. Unemployment reached its “peak” during 1921. Both wages and prices fell in 1922, but the former less than the latter, resulting in a further increase in the effective wage. As wages remained practically stationary while prices rose, the effective wage for 1923 showed a decline. A rise in wages coincided with a fall in prices during 1924, and the effective wage increased, but as the average unemployment was higher than in the previous year, the increase in the effective wage was greater for full work than allowing for unemployment.

Wages and prices both rose during 1925 and 1926, the latter in 1926 reaching their highest point for the period under investigation. Unemployment remained stationary in 1925, but, as prices rose more rapidly than the rise in nominal wages, effective wages decreased. In 1926, unemployment decreased, and, although prices again rose more rapidly than nominal wages, the effective wage allowing for unemployment increased. Effective wages for full-time work, however, again decreased. In 1926, the effective wage, allowing for unemployment, was 4.5 per cent., and working full time 7.2 per cent., higher than in 1911.

16. **Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1926.**—The preceding tables refer to variations in effective wages, having regard to fluctuations in prices and unemployment. Another important matter is the question of relative output or production per head of population measured quantitatively. If measured by value alone, a rise in prices would have the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower show a fictitious increase. Any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in quantity of production must therefore allow for the variations in prices. This is done in the table on the next page, in which Column I. shows the estimated value of production (a) in the aggregate and (b) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shown in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1,000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. price index-numbers are given. Production price index-numbers are available only from 1908. For earlier years the wholesale price index-numbers have been used. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They show the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated.

The index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1922 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At the beginning of that period there was a widespread drought, and again in 1918 dry conditions prevailed. Further, the enlistments for war service took from industry over 300,000 adult males in the prime of life, while the dislocation of industry owing to the altered conditions arising out of the war must also have adversely affected the productivity of Australia. It is, however, impossible to measure these effects quantitatively.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified:—

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1906 to 1926.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1906 ..	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907 ..	30,323	53,704	15,667	3,940	28,157	34,090	165,881
1908 ..	37,150	46,097	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,490
1909 ..	41,056	51,331	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	173,268
1910 ..	39,752	56,017	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	185,399
1911 ..	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	188,359
1912 ..	45,754	56,148	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	209,236
1913 ..	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,884
1914 ..	36,052	67,076	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,543
1915 ..	75,475	70,144	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	255,543
1916 ..	61,255	83,003	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,945
1917 ..	59,641	91,917	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,356
1918 ..	59,036	96,573	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,786
1919-20 ..	72,202	111,594	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,608
1920-21 ..	112,801	90,573	52,613	11,136	21,613	101,778	390,514
1921-22 ..	81,890	74,982	44,417	10,519	19,977	112,517	344,302
1922-23 ..	84,183	97,029	43,542	11,124	20,316	123,188	379,382
1923-24 ..	81,166	110,075	42,112	11,866	22,232	132,732	400,183
1924-25 ..	107,163	126,773	45,190	12,357	24,646	137,977	454,106
1925-26 ..	89,267	113,327	47,161	12,784	24,592	143,256	430,387

The table hereunder shows the value of production as affected by the factors previously indicated.

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Australia for the years specified, 1871 to 1926.

Year.	I. Estimated Value of Production.		II. Relative Value of Production per head Year 1911 = 1,000.	III. Price- Index- Numbers Year 1911 = 1,000. <i>a</i>	IV. Estimate Relative Productive Activity per head Index-Numbers Year 1911 = 1,000.
	(a) Total. (000 omitted.)	(b) Per head of Popula- tion.			
	£	£			
1871	46,700	27.46	667	1,229	543
1881	71,116	30.83	749	1,121	668
1891	96,087	29.65	720	945	762
1901	114,585	29.96	728	974	747
1906	147,043	35.94	873	948	921
1907	165,881	39.86	968	1,021	948
1908	162,490	38.39	932	1,004	928
1909	173,268	40.07	973	976	997
1910	185,399	41.90	1,017	963	1,056
1911	188,359	41.18	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	209,236	44.08	1,070	1,074	996
1913	220,884	45.14	1,096	1,054	1,040
1914	213,543	42.95	1,043	1,256	830
1915	255,543	51.42	1,249	1,292	967
1916	261,945	53.26	1,293	1,398	925
1917	279,356	56.07	1,362	1,486	917
1918	291,786	57.43	1,395	1,583	881
1919-20 ..	343,608	64.79	1,573	1,875	839
1920-21 ..	390,514	72.17	1,753	1,911	917
1921-22 ..	344,302	62.50	1,518	1,579	961
1922-23 ..	379,382	67.35	1,636	1,753	933
1923-24 ..	400,183	69.60	1,690	1,850	914
1924-25 ..	454,106	77.31	1,877	1,880	998
1925-26 ..	430,387	71.83	1,744	1,836	950

a The index-numbers for years prior to 1908 are wholesale prices index-numbers; from 1908 onward production price index-numbers (the basis being indicated in Production Bulletin No. 18).

§ 4. International Comparison of Real Wages.

1. **General.**—In July, 1923, the British Ministry of Labour published index-numbers of real wages in London and in the capital cities of certain other countries. The method of computation adopted is described in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, and may be briefly stated as “the ascertaining of the quantities of each kind of food of working class consumption that could be purchased in each city at the retail prices there current with the wages payable for a given amount of labour measured in hours.”

In consequence of a resolution passed at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians in November, 1923, these comparisons, with certain modifications, are being continued by the International Labour Office.

2. **Real or Effective Wages in Various Capital Cities.**—The following table taken from the *International Labour Review* has been varied by the addition of index-numbers for Melbourne, and index-numbers based on quantities of food consumption in Australia. In the column added, index-numbers have been computed for London, Melbourne, Ottawa and Philadelphia only, and not for the other cities included in the table. The work of computing such index-numbers is considerable, and the effect of

using the Australian regimen may be gauged from the results shown for the cities referred to. The method of computation may be briefly explained as follows.

A regimen consisting of a certain number of food items commonly in use in all the countries has been selected, and the prices of these commodities have been multiplied by a quantity representing the weekly consumption per adult male unit in the various countries. The result gives what may be described as the cost of a weekly family basket of commodities in the various cities specified, according to usage in that city and also according to usage in other countries. The cost of this regimen is then divided into the weekly wage as determined by taking the average of a number of occupations. Index-numbers are then computed by taking the number of times the food regimen can be purchased by the average wage in London as base (= 100) and computing to this base the number of times the food regimen can be purchased by the average wage in other cities. The resultant index-numbers represent approximately the relative effectiveness of wages in the various cities.

Attention is drawn in the *International Labour Review*, however, to the unsatisfactory nature of the wage statistics in some cities, and the results, therefore, must be taken as an approximation only of the relation between the cities specified.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages in Various Cities—July, 1926.

(Base : London=100.)

City.	Index-numbers based on quantities of food consumption in—							General Average Index-Numbers (based on food only).
	Belgium and France.	Central European Countries.	Great Britain.	Southern European Countries.	Scandinavian Countries.	Oversea Countries.	Australia.	
Amsterdam	94	93	82	89	98	89	..	91
Berlin ..	63	81	63	65	78	69	..	70
Brussels ..	40	44	38	38	45	43	..	41
Copenhagen	99	122	103	106	132	112	..	112
Dublin ..	97	99	100	96	102	97	..	99
Lisbon ..	38	36	32	33	34	35	..	35
Lodz ..	37	51	36	40	51	44	..	43
London ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Madrid ..	57	64	50	56	57	53	..	56
Melbourne	142	136	147	146	122	148	153	142
Milan ..	44	50	43	46	53	46	..	47
Ottawa ..	144	144	149	145	162	158	152	151
Philadelphia	163	150	169	169	176	176	158	166
Prague ..	49	53	48	51	51	49	..	50
Riga ..	41	56	43	43	52	47	..	47
Rome ..	43	47	40	44	45	44	..	44
Stockholm	81	87	84	82	104	92	..	88
Sydney ..	128	124	137	136	123	136	146	133
Tallinn (Estonia) ..	37	48	37	38	47	41	..	41
Vienna ..	36	50	39	39	55	44	..	44
Warsaw ..	42	54	37	44	51	45	..	46

The results appear to show that the general relationship is practically the same whichever regimen is taken.

The cities which have the highest index-numbers are, in the order named, Philadelphia, Ottawa, Melbourne, Sydney, Copenhagen and London.

Taking the last column, which gives the average of the seven preceding columns, the effective wage in Philadelphia is 66 per cent., in Ottawa 51 per cent., in Melbourne 42 per cent., in Sydney 33 per cent. and in Copenhagen 12 per cent. above the effective wage in London, while the effective wage in Amsterdam is 9 per cent., in Brussels 59 per cent. and in Berlin 30 per cent. below the effective wage in London.

§ 5. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. **The Basic Wage.**—(i.) *General.*—The “basic wage” in Australia is understood to mean the lowest wage which can be paid to an unskilled labourer on the basis of “the normal needs of an average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community.”* This wage is fixed by various industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Federal and State Arbitration Acts, and is varied from time to time according to changes in cost of living, constitution of the family unit, etc. In addition to the “basic” wage, these tribunals also determine what is known as the “secondary” wage—“the extra payment to be made for trained skill or other exceptional qualities necessary for an employee exercising the functions required.”†

(ii.) *History in Australia.*—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, when he incorporated in a Parliamentary Bill a clause to the following effect, viz. :—

“The natural and proper measure of wages is such a sum as is a fair immediate recompense for the labour for which they are paid, having regard to its character and duration; but it can never be taken at a less sum than such as is sufficient to maintain the labourer and his family in a state of health and reasonable comfort.

It is the duty of the State to make provision by positive law for securing the proper distribution of the net products of labour in accordance with the principles hereby declared.”

The Bill in question never became law, but the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite, however, of these pronouncements and the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria) it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the “Harvester Judgment” on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay’s Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per diem or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for “a family of about five.” The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 7d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 5d. for all other expenditure.

The above rate has been varied from time to time in accordance with the Retail Price Index Numbers prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for the city or town in which the persons affected are employed. The present weekly wage rates (as at 1st August, 1927) for the various capital cities as so varied are as follows :—

					£	s.	d.
Sydney	..	..	..	..	4	9	6
Melbourne	..	..	..	..	4	7	0
Brisbane (a)	..	..	..	..	3	18	6
Adelaide	..	..	..	..	4	6	0
Perth (a)	..	..	..	..	4	0	6
Hobart	..	..	..	..	4	5	6
Six Capitals (Weighted Average)	..	..	..	..	4	6	6

The above amounts include the sum of 3s. per week which was added in 1921 for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the “Harvester” standard.

* Mr. Justice Higgins—*A New Province for Law and Order.*

† Ibid.

(a) These rates are not prevalent in these cities because the basic rates fixed by State tribunals are higher.

The adequacy or otherwise of the amount allotted under the "Harvester" judgment has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several subsequent occasions the need for its review. The upset from the war, however, placed such an inquiry out of the question. Whatever its limitations, the Harvester judgment proved a great boon during the war years by providing a basis for variation according to changes in cost of living and also a foundation upon which "margins for skill" could be imposed.

(iii.) *Awards in Operation.*—The basic wage rates fixed by State arbitration tribunals vary from those obtaining in the Federal sphere not only as regards amount, but also in respect of constitution of family unit whose needs it purports to supply.

The awards of various State tribunals in operation at the present moment are shown in the following statement :—

State.	Basic Wage.		Date of Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
	Males.	Females.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New South Wales ..	(a) 4 5 0	2 6 0	1.7.27	Man and wife
Victoria ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Queensland ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	28.9.25	Man, wife, and three children
South Australia ..	4 5 6	1 19 6	1.7.25	Not defined
Western Australia	4 5 0	2 5 11	1.7.26	Not defined (c)
Tasmania ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Plus child allowances referred to hereafter.

(b) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.

(c) The family specified in the Act is covered by the following :—"The Basic Wage means a sum sufficient to enable the average worker to whom it applies to live in reasonable comfort, having regard to any domestic obligation to which such average worker would be ordinarily subject." In the latest judgment, however, the domestic obligation was taken to mean a wife and two children.

(iv.) *Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, 1920.*—The Federal basic wage referred to in paragraph 2 was made operative in other parts of Australia on the basis of the relative Retail Price Index Numbers applicable to the locality, but only one comprehensive attempt was made by the Federal authorities to ascertain specifically what the actual requirements were in the various States according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household in respect of a family consisting of a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age.

The attempt referred to was made by a Royal Commission, and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz. :—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney	5 17 1	(5 0 9)
Melbourne	5 16 6	(4 17 5)
Brisbane	5 6 2	(4 13 8)
Adelaide	5 16 1	(5 1 8)
Perth	5 13 11	(5 0 8)
Hobart	5 16 11	(4 17 1)
Six Capitals (Weighted Average)	5 15 8	(4 19 0)

The figures in brackets represent the equivalent amounts at the 1st April, 1927, according to the variation in the appropriate Retail Price Index Numbers.

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates. For fuller particulars of this Commission see page 28 of this Report.

2. Child Endowment.—(i.) *General.*—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age has become very prominent in Australia in recent years, and is actually in operation in certain instances. The system has been in force in various forms in England and on the Continent as far as 1795, the first instance occurring in England in that year.†

(ii.) *The New South Wales Scheme.*—The earliest attempt made in Australia to institute the system was in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease automatically when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, and the matter dropped until the Session of 1926–27, when measures providing for the payment of child allowances became law.‡ These measures provide for (a) the declaration of a basic wage for a man and wife,§ and (b) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances would only be paid to the extent by which a worker's total earnings fall short of the sum represented by the *basic wage* plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child. Thus a worker with three dependent children receiving £5 by way of wages would not be entitled to the allowance, but would receive it in respect of a fourth child. These payments in New South Wales will commence to operate from 1st September, 1927. The fund from which these payments are to be made will be created by a levy of 3 per cent. on the wages bill of employers, with a rebate of 10 per cent. in respect of workers employed under Federal awards.

(iii.) *Commonwealth Public Service.*—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service.|| Following upon the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage in 1920 (referred to above) the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C.) asked the Chairman (A. B. Piddington, K.C.) to submit a scheme to give effect to the recommendations, and Mr. Piddington suggested splitting up the amount recommended into a flat rate of £4 per week for a man and wife, and 12s. per week for each child, with an appropriate levy (about 10s. 9d. per head per week) on all workers to finance the scheme. The Commonwealth Government decided to apply this scheme to the Commonwealth Public Service, and from 1st November, 1920, a flat rate basic wage of £4 per week and child endowment at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age was paid to officers, with a limitation of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. This system of payment remained in force until 1923, when, owing to no adjustments of

* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 13s. per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

† A complete survey of the systems in force in various countries is contained in Elinor Rathbone's *Disinherited Family: A Plea for the Endowment of the Family*.

‡ *Family Endowment Act 1927*; *Finance (Family Endowment Tax) Act 1927*; *Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act 1927*.

§ This was subsequently declared at £4 5s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. per week for adult females. A separate rate for rural employees was declared later at £4 4s. per week.

|| The payment of a single maternity bonus of £5 to the mother of any viable child or children delivered at a birth was instituted by the Commonwealth Government on 10th October, 1912, and up to 30th June, 1926, 1,820,584 claims have been paid in this respect.

the basic wage according to Retail Price Index Numbers having taken place in the interim, the Government was sometimes paying over, and sometimes under, the true "Harvester" equivalent of wages, notwithstanding child allowance, which averaged £10 per annum per adult employee. At the time of its grant by the Commonwealth Government the Prime Minister stated that it was not suggested that the amount of 5s. per week was sufficient, but any adjustment was a matter for the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

The question was not considered by the Arbitrator until 1923, when the problem of amalgamating war-time cost of living allowances, married men's allowances, etc., was before him. The Arbitrator granted to the Service the full equivalent of the "Harvester" wage as a flat basic wage for single and married adults, based upon the Retail Price Index Number for the six capital cities for the year ended 31st March, 1923, deducting therefrom the averaged value per adult employee of child endowment (£10). By this process the net basic wage for the Service was £196 per annum with an allowance of £13 per annum in respect of each dependent child under fourteen years of age. It will be realized from the foregoing that the Arbitrator by his method altered the principle of paying these allowances as an addition to the basic wage to one whereby the officers, by suffering an all-round deduction of £10* per annum, mutually created a fund from which the allowance was paid. Thus, for the first time in history, the basic wage was split up and distributed according to the family or economic needs of the employee. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to a sum derived from salary and allowance of £500 per annum. The system propounded by Mr. Piddington, and put into effect in a somewhat different form by the Public Service Arbitrator, was not approved by industrial workers, whose objective was the highest flat basic wage obtainable for the "average" employee, although compared with the rates being paid at the time it was estimated that the acceptance of Mr. Piddington's system would have meant a gain to the workers of £540,000 per week in child allowances, with practically no change in the basic wage rate on the basis of £4 per week for a single or married adult employee and 12s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen.

(iv) *National Scheme*.—The Federal Government, in June, 1927, called a conference at Melbourne of the Premiers of the several States to consider the question from a national stand-point. The Prime Minister submitted various estimates of cost of endowing dependent children under fourteen years of age in Australia at 5s. per week, ranging from £24,437,000 for all such, to £7,578,000 per annum for only those in excess of two in family—as an addition on the basic wage—with modifications of those estimates if salary limits were imposed. It was estimated that if income were limited to £500 the above amounts would be reduced by 2 per cent.; with a minimum income of £400 the reduction would be 5 per cent.; and with a limit of £300 the reduction would equal 8 per cent. If, on the other hand, the scheme took the form of that in operation in the Federal Public Service, i.e., by an all-round deduction from the "Harvester" basic wage to provide the fund from which to pay the allowances plus administrative expenses, then the amount of such deduction would be per adult male approximately 5s. 4d. per week. After discussion it was decided to refer the matter to a Royal Commission to be appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

* By subsequent increase of the average number of children per adult employee, the deduction is now £12 per annum.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

2. **Collection of Information.**—Information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important :— (a) Newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications ; (b) reports by labour agents and correspondents ; (c) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth and State Departments, and (d) quarterly reports by secretaries of trade unions.

On receipt of information regarding the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organizations, and individual employers. The first portions of these forms must be returned immediately, and they provide for information as to (a) locality in which the dispute exists ; (b) its cause or object ; (c) date of commencement ; and (d) number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second portions of the forms, which must be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for (a) date of termination ; (b) conditions or terms on which work was resumed ; (c) method by which settlement was effected ; (d) estimated loss in wages ; and (e) number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour.

3. **Methods of Tabulation.**—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special inquiries are instituted, generally through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then tabulated, and while the summarized results do not necessarily agree with the testimony of a single individual, they harmonize with the evidence of the majority or of those whose returns appear to be most reliable. Disputes involving less than ten work people, or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded ten days, are, however, excluded. The information received is tabulated under four headings :— (a) Number of establishments involved ; (b) number of workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly ; (c) number of working days lost ; and (d) estimated loss in wages.

* As these forms have been prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, it is compulsory for prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

4. **Definitions of Terms.**—Industrial disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three headings, viz., (a) strikes, (b) lock-outs; or (c) sympathetic strikes, and the following definitions* have been adopted:—

- (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by some or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
- (b) A lock-out is a refusal by an employer or several employers to permit some or all of their employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand by the employers, or to resist some demand by their employees.
- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment or of several establishments make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some other establishment or establishments on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted are grouped under the generic term "industrial dispute."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business, or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute"† includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out, the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute caused by certain other employees going on strike, or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees whose absence rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. When one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute, such dispute frequently causes loss of time to other employees in occupations dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions; such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, e.g., rabbit trappers who refused to supply rabbits to freezing companies because the companies declined to pay an advanced price, and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to action thereon.

† The same persons may be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case there would be some duplication. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

"Working days lost" refers to time lost in consequence of the dispute, and the figure therefor is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the number of days during which the dispute was in existence.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred, the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work due to slackness of trade, etc. This, of course, is not precisely correct, but in the absence of a complete investigation as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be made.

"Estimated Loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. The element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (*e.g.*, shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the quantity of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages in executing the work is not reduced because it has not been commenced and finished within a reasonable period.

In all quarterly tabulations, which, however, are published only in the "Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics," particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual* tabulations, particulars are included of all disputes which commenced or were current during the year under review. As regards "number of disputes," and "number of establishments involved," therefore, duplication will take place in respect of those disputes which started in, and were uncompleted at the end of, a preceding year; the number involved is, however, indicated in a footnote.

5. Other Particulars.—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(a) The duration of disputes; (b) the causes of disputes; (c) the results of disputes; and (d) the methods by which settlements of disputes were effected

6 Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1926.—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1926, in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1925 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 16.

* For years prior to 1922, however, the figures include complete particulars of industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year; and where any such dispute extended into a subsequent year, the relative figures were also incorporated in those for the year in which the dispute commenced.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1926a.

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. . .	2	2	54	9	63	728	£ 767
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . .	11	220	8,022	125	8,147	226,975	213,755
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution . . .	5	5	294	280	574	1,026	685
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. . .	1	1	31	..	31	124	87
V.	Books, printing, bookbinding . .	1	2	22	9	31	1,178	1,067
VI.	Other manufacturing . . .	4	4	154	..	154	714	611
VII.	Building . . .	4	4	262	50	312	831	770
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . .	202	345	56,743	27,074	83,817	849,463	988,436
IX.	Railway and tramway services . .	2	2	219	61	280	490	438
X.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	10	21	943	379	1,322	24,034	18,515
XI.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . .	2	13	33	10	43	93	74
XII.	Miscellaneous . . .	12	12	1,504	362	1,866	5,574	4,205
XIII.								
XIV.								
	Total . . .	256a	631	68,281	28,359	96,640	1,111,230	1,229,410
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . .	4	4	264	..	264	2,977	2,581
III.	Food, drink, etc. . .	5	7	252	2	254	4,133	3,355
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. . .	1	1	17	16	33	66	33
VI.	Other manufacturing . . .	3	3	157	..	157	756	580
VII.	Building . . .	6	8	340	10	350	2,634	1,982
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . .	8	10	5,094	2,136	7,230	89,107	97,049
X.	Other land transport . . .	1	1	24	..	24	48	36
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	3	3	109	81	190	405	253
XII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. . .	1	1	21	..	21	63	14
XIII.	Miscellaneous . . .	1	1	42	..	42	546	540
XIV.								
	Total . . .	33	39	6,320	2,245	8,565	100,735	106,423
Queensland—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. . .	1	1	6	2	8	48	38
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . .	3	3	298	234	532	8,398	5,919
III.	Food, drink, etc. . .	4	12	439	130	569	8,789	8,816
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. . .	2	2	210	..	210	381	250
VI.	Other manufacturing . . .	2	2	102	..	102	876	291
VII.	Building . . .	2	2	72	14	86	1,572	1,981
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . .	8	8	488	8	496	6,934	8,305
IX.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	3	3	74	..	74	2,508	1,366
X.	Domestic, hotels, etc. . .	1	1	13	..	13	143	115
XI.	Miscellaneous . . .	3	3	252	3	255	409	331
XII.								
XIII.								
XIV.								
	Total . . .	29a	37	2,054	391	2,445	30,118	27,412
South Australia—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. . .	4	35	827	..	827	5,948	4,619
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . .	2	3	117	60	177	3,813	3,707
III.	Food, drink, etc. . .	2	2	76	69	145	1,039	570
VI.	Building . . .	2	2	51	..	51	128	119
VII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . .	2	2	231	382	613	3,311	2,141
VIII.	Railway and tramway services . .	1	1	255	229	484	4,356	2,930
IX.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	2	2	48	..	48	476	362
X.	Miscellaneous . . .	2	13	403	..	403	3,765	2,685
XI.								
XII.								
XIII.								
XIV.								
	Total . . .	17	60	2,008	740	2,748	22,836	17,133

(a) The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of, the year 1925, and in respect of "No. of Disputes" and "No. of Establishments" are duplicated in the figures for 1926, viz. :—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments.	No. of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales . . .	6	6	1,207	78	1,285
Queensland . . .	1	1	10	..	10
Western Australia . . .	1	1	137	..	137
Total . . .	8	8	1,354	78	1,432

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1926*a*—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Dis-putes.	No. of Estab. In-volved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
	Western Australia—							£
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	1	1	44	..	44	572	150
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	1	1	54	..	54	108	81
VII.	Building ..	3	22	89	36	125	4,850	2,869
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	1	1	134	42	176	176	211
IX.	Railway and tramway services ..	1	1	4	..	4	192	147
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	2	2	198	..	198	3,183	2,540
	Total ..	9 <i>a</i>	28	523	78	601	9,081	5,998
	Tasmania—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. ..	1	1	32	..	32	2,400	1,750
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	6	8	563	212	775	1,779	1,969
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	3	3	65	19	84	901	644
	Total ..	10	12	660	231	891	5,080	4,363
	Northern Territory—							
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	1	1	93	..	93	100	75
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	1	1	..	112	112	896	795
	Total ..	2	2	93	112	205	996	870
	Federal Capital Territory—							
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	4	4	829	110	939	30,185	24,204
	Total ..	4	4	829	110	939	30,185	24,204
	All States—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	7	38	887	11	898	6,724	5,424
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. ..	21	231	8,733	419	9,152	244,563	227,712
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution ..	16	26	1,061	481	1,542	14,987	13,426
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	5	5	302	16	318	1,143	520
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc. ..	1	2	22	9	31	1,178	1,067
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	10	10	467	..	467	2,454	1,563
VII.	Building ..	17	38	814	110	924	10,015	7,721
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	227	374	63,253	29,854	93,107	950,770	1,098,111
IX.	Railway and tramway services ..	4	4	478	290	768	5,038	3,515
X.	Other land transport ..	1	1	24	..	24	48	36
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	24	35	1,630	479	2,109	31,607	23,755
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	2	13	33	10	43	93	74
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. ..	2	2	34	..	34	206	129
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	23	34	3,030	587	3,617	41,435	32,760
	Total Australia (a) ..	360	813	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	1,415,813

(a) See note to table on page 94.

7. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1926.—(i.) *General*.—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1926, classified according to Industrial Groups. Details regarding the more important disputes which occurred during the year are given hereunder. The year 1926 was remarkable, not only for the comparatively small “number” of disputes taking place, but also for the absence of the very protracted disputes which have characterized previous years, although as regards “working days lost” the total is the greatest since the year 1920.

(ii.) *New South Wales*.—The figures given in the tables show that of the total number of disputes (360) which occurred in 1926 no less than 227 occurred in connexion with the mining industry, and of these 202 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £1,415,813. The loss through disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £988,436, or 70 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

The following are some of the principal disputes which occurred in this State:—A dispute affected engine-drivers and firemen employed in all coal mines throughout the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania. The cause of the trouble was the objection of the organization mentioned to an award of the Special Coal Tribunal (Mr. C. Hibble), which had the effect of reducing the wage margins hitherto enjoyed by its members over other designations employed in the mines. The matter was quickly settled in Queensland, and there was no actual stoppage, while in Tasmania the men were only out for three days. In New South Wales and Victoria, however, the dispute lasted 34 days, and resulted in a loss in New South Wales of 442,000 working days and £530,400 in wages, and in Victoria of 60,996 working days and £73,195 in wages. The greater part of this loss was suffered indirectly, i.e., by those thrown out of work by the action of the engine-drivers, who only numbered about 1,000. The loss in Tasmania was very small—only 618 working days. Work was resumed on the old conditions, and a subsequent award by the Tribunal did not in any way modify the terms of the original award. The next dispute of importance was that of the Engineering trades which, although working under a Federal Award, claimed a 44-hour week, in common with other workers of the State, who had been granted this concession by State legislative enactment. The dispute lasted 24 days, and involved a loss of 168,000 working days and £157,500 in wages. The matter was settled by compromise, the men agreeing to accept 44 hours' pay for 44 hours' work, to be worked on either five or six days, as required by the employer. Of the principal mining disputes the only others worthy of mention were—Coal Cliff Collieries (demand for minimum wage), lasted 117 days and involved a loss of 50,310 working days and £50,000 in wages. Aberdare Central Colliery (dismissal of deputies), lasted 23 days and represented a loss of 12,560 working days and £15,180 in wages. Abermain No. 1 Colliery (working of special headings), lasted sixteen days and involved a loss of 11,400 working days and £13,700 in wages. Pelaw Main Colliery (institution of the "darg"), lasted fifteen days, and loss of 10,800 working days and £13,000 in wages. Abermain No. 2 (dispute as to time worked), lasted fifteen days, loss of 8,520 working days and £10,200 in wages. A dispute also occurred in connexion with the seamen in coastal ports over a claim for wharf labourers' rates of pay while employed on cargo work; the trouble lasted 43 days and multet those involved in a loss of 13,300 working days and £10,000 in wages, while work was resumed on antecedent conditions.

(iii.) *Victoria*.—A reference to the Engine-drivers and Firemen's dispute in connexion with the Coal Mining Industry already appears under New South Wales (q.v.). A dispute occurred in April at the Brown Coal Mine, Yallourn, the immediate cause of which was the reduction of 6d. per diem in the case of certain men, due to a misinterpretation of the award, although

several other matters were brought into the dispute at the same time. The men decided to resume duty as the result of a ballot. The loss in working days amounted to 5,500 and in wages to £4,000. A second dispute occurred in November at this same mine, as a result of a demand for reduced hours on afternoon shift. The trouble was settled by compromise, the original hours being retained, but an increase in wages allowed to afternoon shiftmen. The loss in this case amounted to 16,779 in working days and £14,500 in wages.

(iv.) *Queensland*.—Only one dispute of moment occurred in this State, that in which the employees of Borthwick's Meat Works were concerned. The dispute was in connexion with the non-employment of certain men. Work was resumed on reference of the matter to the Arbitration Court. The men lost 5,670 working days and £5,000 in wages.

(v.) *South Australia*.—A dispute occurred in connexion with the Stovemakers in Adelaide over a wage increase, and lasted 34 days. A loss of 3,638 working days and £3,600 resulted from the dispute. The trouble was settled by compromise, a concession being made in regard to piece rates.

(vi.) *Western Australia*.—The only dispute of note was one in which carpenters employed by the Public Works Department were concerned. The Union was dissatisfied with the methods adopted by a foreman, but work was resumed on antecedent conditions, after a loss of 3,496 working days.

(vii.) *Tasmania*.—The engineers employed at the Electrolytic Zinc Company's Works at Zeehan struck work to enforce payment of "dirt" money, which was finally conceded by the management. The dispute lasted 75 days, and represented a loss of 2,400 days and £1,750 in wages.

(viii.) *Federal Capital Territory*.—An extensive dispute occurred in connexion with the Reticulation Works at Canberra, the sewerage workers claiming an eight-hour day, inclusive of "crib" time of half an hour. The trouble extended over 44 days, and 28,600 working days and £23,000 were lost by the men. A concession was made, the Union to apply to the Industrial Tribunal for a review of the Award.

8. **Industrial Disputes, 1922 to 1926.**—(i.) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1922 to 1926, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1922 to 1926.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
1922 ..	69	4	307	45	20	445
1923 ..	44	8	171	28	23	274
1924 ..	31	15	410	23	25	504
1925 ^a ..	39	15	391	30	24	499
1926 ..	60	17	227	29	27	360
1922 to 1926 ..	243	59	1,506	155	119	2,082

NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

1922 ..	69	4	307	45	20	445
1923 ..	44	8	171	28	23	274
1924 ..	31	15	410	23	25	504
1925 ^a ..	39	15	391	30	24	499
1926 ..	60	17	227	29	27	360
1922 to 1926 ..	243	59	1,506	155	119	2,082

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1922 ..	15,215	287	96,151	2,882	1,797	116,332
1923 ..	9,884	577	58,043	2,257	5,560	76,321
1924 ..	6,899	2,753	133,876	5,631	3,287	152,446
1925 ..	8,420	1,882	135,409	25,084	5,951	176,746
1926 ..	12,408	924	93,107	2,901	3,694	113,034
1922 to 1926 ..	52,826	6,423	516,586	38,755	20,289	634,879

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1922 ..	366,134	3,720	383,414	85,693	19,724	858,685
1923 ..	153,053	6,886	907,767	32,609	45,662	1,145,977
1924 ..	116,427	28,204	662,257	85,479	26,279	918,646
1925 ..	129,808	37,615	577,132	291,415	92,600	1,128,570
1926 ..	271,049	10,015	950,770	36,693	41,734	1,310,261
1922 to 1926 ..	1,036,471	86,440	3,481,340	531,889	225,999	5,362,139

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

1922 ..	£ 242,159	£ 3,280	£ 427,363	£ 64,597	£ 14,108	£ 751,507
1923 ..	120,127	6,284	1,086,904	29,580	32,611	1,275,506
1924 ..	80,746	21,359	735,572	61,823	18,199	917,699
1925 ..	124,894	35,674	688,755	209,521	48,700	1,107,544
1926 ..	249,712	7,721	1,098,111	27,306	32,963	1,415,813
1922 to 1926 ..	817,638	74,318	4,036,705	392,827	146,581	5,468,069

^a See note to table on page 94.

(ii) *States*.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1922 to 1926, together with the number of workpeople involved, the number of working days lost, and the total estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes—States, 1922 to 1926.

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	Establishments Involved in Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1922	342	657	88,257	14,042	102,299	586,520	579,491
	1923	200	601	54,809	5,390	60,199	892,306	1,038,519
	1924	416	584	116,087	17,648	133,735	706,796	755,142
	1925	430	458	123,292	16,937	140,229	649,840	786,601
	1926	a256	631	68,281	28,359	96,640	1,111,230	1,229,410
Victoria	1922	29	412	5,819	311	6,130	64,701	47,695
	1923	29	133	6,279	771	7,050	98,880	108,512
	1924	30	36	9,621	416	10,037	66,567	50,735
	1925	19	158	5,428	3,172	8,600	131,737	130,817
	1926	33	39	6,320	2,245	8,565	100,735	106,423
Queensland	1922	38	49	2,611	620	3,231	36,730	32,689
	1923	25	36	2,724	340	3,064	55,131	53,081
	1924	25	30	2,889	246	3,135	47,214	42,018
	1925	22	64	20,432	840	21,272	219,826	164,480
	1926	a29	37	2,054	391	2,445	30,118	27,412
South Australia	1922	19	229	2,294	929	3,223	114,334	43,222
	1923	10	23	806	975	1,781	25,971	20,440
	1924	14	52	1,546	147	1,693	19,459	14,851
	1925	11	24	1,113	281	1,399	19,463	12,240
	1926	17	60	2,008	740	2,748	22,836	17,133
Western Australia	1922	8	91	643	163	806	43,472	38,208
	1923	6	88	1,255	2,752	4,007	72,274	53,408
	1924	13	233	2,131	1,366	3,497	66,734	42,329
	1925	10	180	3,321	814	4,135	98,941	56,358
	1926	a9	28	523	78	601	9,081	5,998
Tasmania	1922	5	5	382	4	386	9,284	7,497
	1923	3	3	197	..	197	1,093	1,296
	1924	5	5	268	54	322	11,606	12,268
	1925	3	16	169	70	239	2,989	2,300
	1926	10	12	660	231	891	5,080	4,363
Fed. Cap. Territory	1922	2	2	217	..	217	2,604	2,035
	1923	1	1	23	..	23	322	250
	1925	3	5	823	33	856	5,735	4,709
	1926	4	4	829	110	939	30,185	24,204
Northern Territory	1922	2	2	40	..	40	1,040	770
	1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1924	1	1	27	..	27	270	356
	1925	1	1	16	..	16	39	39
Australia	1922	445	1,447	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	751,507
	1923	274	885	66,093	10,228	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,506
	1924	504	941	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699
	1925	499	906	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544
	1926	a360	513	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	1,415,813

a See footnote page 94.

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion

of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. In subsequent years the proportion remained high, ranging from 45 per cent. in 1917 and 1918 to as much as 81 per cent. in 1921 and 1924.

9. **Duration of Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly), and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(a) One day or less ; (b) two days and more than one day ; (c) three days and more than two days ; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week) ; (e) one week and under two weeks ; (f) two weeks and under four weeks ; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks ; and (h) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement has been reached, and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (a) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment ; (b) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed ; and (c) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople has been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been noticed in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another, a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

(ii) *States, etc., 1926.*—The following table gives particulars for each State regarding duration of industrial disputes in 1926. Comparative particulars for the years 1913 to 1926 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 16.

Duration of Industrial Disputes—States, 1926a.

Limits of Duration	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1 day and less	118	5	5	..	1	3	..	..	132
2 days and more than 1 day ..	44	5	4	4	1	2	..	1	61
3 days and more than 2 days ..	20	5	1	2	..	2	..	..	30
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	17	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	25
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	26	6	7	5	1	..	1	1	47
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	14	8	5	2	3	..	1	1	34
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	12	1	3	1	1	1	..	1	20
8 weeks and over	5	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	11
Total	256	33	29	17	9	10	2	4	360

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1 day and less	39,372	2,802	451	..	176	217	..	..	43,018
2 days and more than 1 day ..	13,309	208	224	269	54	124	..	120	14,308
3 days and more than 2 days ..	3,898	275	107	96	..	446	..	..	4,822
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	4,499	1,826	280	731	..	53	..	..	7,389
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	6,589	180	169	1,400	25	..	112	151	8,626
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	3,791	1,480	855	140	242	..	93	18	6,619
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	22,906	1,794	268	107	76	19	..	650	25,820
8 weeks and over	2,276	..	91	5	28	32	..	..	2,432
Total	96,640	8,565	2,445	2,748	601	891	205	939	113,034

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1 day and less	39,372	2,802	451	..	176	217	..	..	43,018
2 days and more than 1 day ..	26,638	416	448	538	108	248	..	240	28,636
3 days and more than 2 days ..	11,694	825	321	253	..	1,338	..	..	14,431
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	18,161	8,777	1,120	3,655	..	212	..	..	31,925
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	45,334	1,616	1,408	11,990	150	..	896	1,057	62,451
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	60,079	25,303	14,088	2,292	3,755	..	100	288	106,505
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	688,742	60,996	7,484	3,638	3,496	665	..	28,600	793,621
8 weeks and over	220,610	..	4,798	470	1,396	2,400	..	..	229,674
Total	1,111,230	100,735	30,118	22,836	9,081	5,080	996	30,185	1,310,261

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 day and less	47,055	3,061	338	..	211	258	..	..	50,923
2 days and more than 1 day ..	31,269	321	361	609	81	289	..	164	33,094
3 days and more than 2 days ..	13,168	345	248	220	..	1,442	..	..	15,423
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	20,566	6,471	1,345	2,451	..	216	..	..	31,049
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	51,893	1,478	788	7,932	108	..	795	900	63,894
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	68,415	21,552	11,391	1,926	2,690	..	75	140	106,189
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	774,738	73,195	7,183	3,557	1,591	408	..	23,000	883,672
8 weeks and over	222,306	..	5,758	438	1,317	1,750	..	..	231,569
Total	1,229,410	106,423	27,412	17,133	5,998	4,363	870	24,204	1,415,813

a See note to table on page 94.

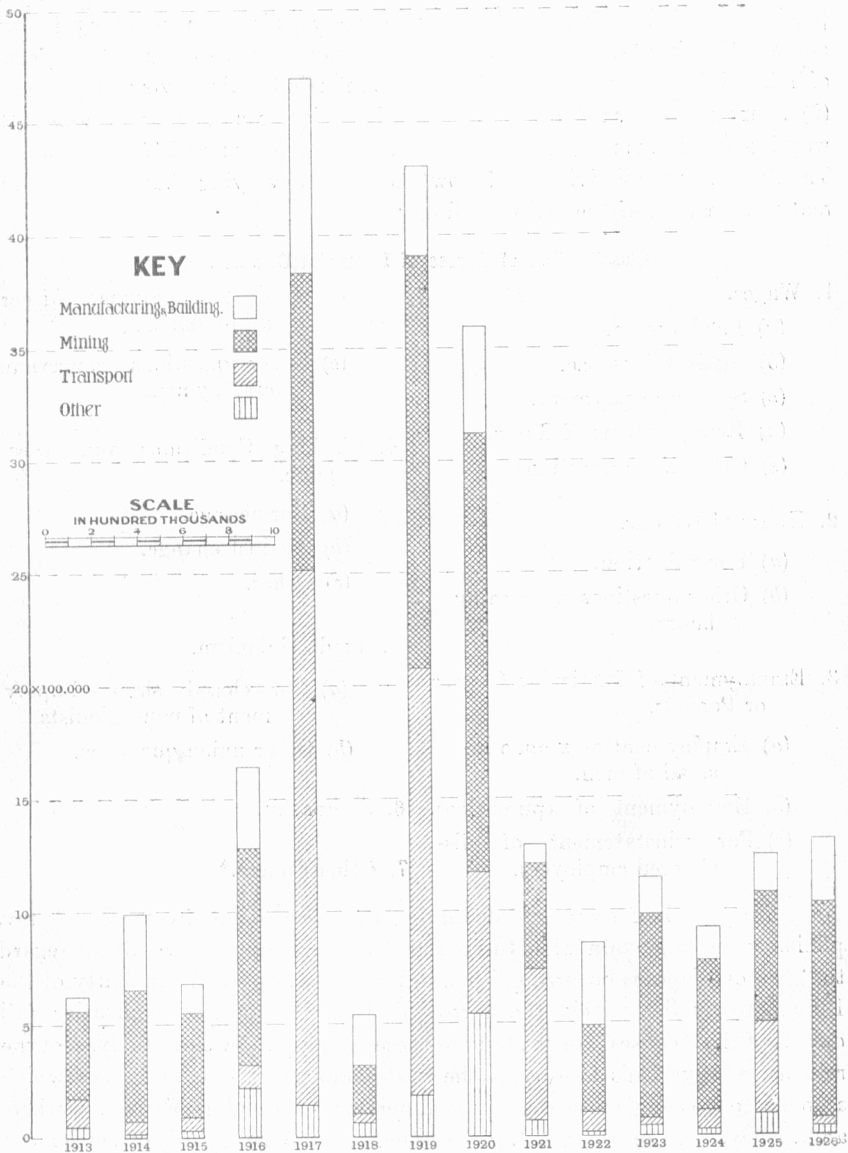
(iii) *Australia 1922 to 1926.*—Particulars for Australia for the years 1922 to 1926 are given in the table appended:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1922 to 1926^a.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less	1922	155	38,460	6,982	45,442	45,235	£ 50,615
	1923	92	27,573	2,335	29,908	29,678	35,358
	1924	216	61,542	9,230	70,772	70,679	85,328
	1925	218	65,918	8,505	74,423	73,790	88,819
	1926	132	33,979	9,039	43,018	43,018	50,923
2 days and more than 1 day .. .	1922	57	15,196	1,100	16,296	32,041	35,876
	1923	32	6,790	891	7,681	15,275	16,219
	1924	71	23,023	2,301	25,324	49,618	56,746
	1925	66	20,156	4,160	24,316	47,223	55,605
	1926	61	12,011	2,297	14,308	28,636	33,094
3 days and more than 2 days .. .	1922	41	6,267	1,470	7,737	22,977	24,362
	1923	25	2,934	8	2,942	8,768	9,359
	1924	42	11,563	862	12,425	36,795	43,230
	1925	29	8,615	578	9,193	27,298	30,877
	1926	30	3,598	1,224	4,822	14,431	15,423
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days) .. .	1922	45	8,841	2,754	11,595	52,936	54,923
	1923	34	6,751	273	7,024	30,750	32,783
	1924	45	7,567	2,003	9,570	40,255	46,245
	1925	41	10,648	1,322	11,970	52,614	62,353
	1926	25	6,045	1,344	7,389	31,925	31,049
1 week and less than 2 weeks .. .	1922	59	18,573	532	19,105	144,581	143,558
	1923	39	6,817	3,798	10,615	86,736	78,205
	1924	55	13,322	1,443	14,765	110,882	109,118
	1925	59	28,541	2,040	30,581	227,314	232,731
	1926	47	7,343	1,283	8,626	62,451	63,894
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks .. .	1922	43	5,417	1,200	6,617	106,011	101,764
	1923	20	2,759	1,222	3,981	68,844	68,327
	1924	31	9,958	1,917	11,875	186,462	170,419
	1925	35	8,032	1,051	9,083	150,598	163,305
	1926	34	4,741	1,878	6,619	106,505	106,189
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks .. .	1922	26	2,280	386	2,666	84,838	86,179
	1923	18	5,194	917	6,111	190,616	197,523
	1924	26	3,395	803	4,198	158,941	163,775
	1925	28	8,130	2,745	10,875	322,294	303,077
	1926	20	11,336	14,484	25,820	793,621	883,672
8 weeks and over .. .	1922	19	5,229	1,645	6,874	370,066	254,230
	1923	14	7,909	150	8,059	715,310	837,732
	1924	18	2,199	1,318	3,517	265,014	242,838
	1925	23	4,559	1,746	6,305	227,439	170,777
	1926	11	1,715	717	2,432	229,674	231,560
Total .. .	1922	445	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	751,507
	1923	274	66,727	9,594	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,506
	1924	504	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699
	1925	649	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544
	1926	360	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	1,415,813

^a See note to table on page 94.

Industrial Disputes - Working Days Lost in Various Industrial Groups



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

10. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) employment of particular classes or persons; (4) working conditions; (5) trade unionism; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes. The first five are subdivided as follows to meet the varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings:—

Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Wages. | (d) Against employment of certain officials. |
| (a) For increase. | (e) Other questions concerning employment. |
| (b) Against decrease. | |
| (c) System of payment. | |
| (d) Readjustment of Rates. | 4. Working Conditions and Discipline. |
| (e) Other wage questions. | (a) For change. |
| | (b) Against change. |
| 2. Hours of Labour. | (c) Other. |
| (a) For reduction. | |
| (b) Other questions concerning hours. | 5. Trade Unionism. |
| | (a) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists. |
| 3. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons. | (b) Other union questions. |
| (a) Employment of women instead of men. | |
| (b) Employment of apprentices. | 6. Sympathy. |
| (c) For reinstatement of discharged employees. | 7. Other Causes.* |

A great deal of erroneous deduction has been made from the figures published in connexion with Industrial Disputes, more especially in regard to "No. of Disputes occurring," due in large measure to the inability of the Bureau to publish within the narrow limits of an official publication full details of the "causes" of the bulk of these disputes. A close analysis of the returns, however, discloses that the vast majority is due to causes which amount to nothing more than pure difference of opinion between workers and management on the questions at issue, and is only capable of settlement

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (c) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; (d) to witness some amusement; or (e) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

by the parties themselves, although in the case of a protracted dispute common sense or economic necessity often dictates the appointment of an outside mediator to settle the trouble. The number of disputes settled by "direct negotiation" is thus largely explained.

The Commonwealth and State Arbitration Tribunals have covered by their awards all matters of wages and working conditions which it is possible to incorporate in such documents. The analysis referred to reveals the remarkable fact that only about 15 per cent. of the total disputes that occur touch questions which are either covered by awards or are susceptible to treatment by an Arbitration Tribunal.

It will be seen, therefore, that the very large proportion of 85 per cent. of these disputes falls outside the purview of Arbitration Tribunals. Most of these occur in the coal-mining industry, which in 1926 accounted for over 63 per cent. of the total disputes. The figures for 1926 were, however, very low when compared with previous years, owing to the general strikes in this industry already referred to at page 96.

The following typical causes of non-arbitrable strikes under the several classifications referred to above will enable a proper perspective to be taken of these disputes, viz. :—

1. *Wages.*

- (a) Wheeler left work owing to faulty horse and claimed for full shift.
- (b) Payment of "wet pay" to wheelers.
- (c) Two wheelers on pit bottom demanded men's wages instead of boys', which applied.
- (d) Refusal of pay to four or five wheelers withdrawn from certain sections.
- (e) Payment for wheeling with long reins.
- (f) Contract wheelers demanded to be made up on a daily instead of a fortnightly basis.

2. *Hours of Labour.*

- (a) Objection to night shift.
- (b) Objection to overtime.
- (c) Smoking during working hours.
- (d) Variation of shift times.

3. *Employment of Particular Persons.*

- (a) A new lad was placed in a superior position, and the boys on the job demanded the appointment of one of their number.
- (b) Refusal to draw cavil for three places, because one place considered unsafe.
- (c) Driver wanted a set rider put back on clipping.
- (d) Dismissal of two men for misbehaviour.
- (e) Refusal of manager to start man just released from jail.

4. *Working Conditions.*

- (a) Shaft sinkers objected to supervision of master sinker.
- (b) Passenger crew refused to take coal to their destination.
- (c) Additional assistance to wheeler.
- (d) Refusal to use explosive provided.
- (e) Defective compressed air jets.
- (f) Shortage of drinking water.

5. *Trade Unionism.*

- (a) Shot firers desired severance from Miners' Union.
- (b) Refusal of moulders to work with non-unionists.
- (c) Miners exceeding the "darg" earnings and refusing to pay surplus amounts to Union funds.

6. *Miscellaneous.*

- (a) Medical attendance.
- (b) Dispute between miners and wheelers *re* insufficient skips.
- (c) Demand that man be employed on light work.
- (d) Injured seaman insisted on being landed for treatment.

The above remarks refer of course to "No. of Disputes Occurring," but when the matter is considered from the point of view of "Working Days Lost," which after all is the most serious aspect of industrial disputes, the relation of arbitrable and non-arbitrable questions in the aggregate loss can become entirely the reverse of that presented by their consideration only from the standpoint of numbers, and this relationship would vary each year according to the magnitude of the disputes under each category. For the year 1926, for instance, the preponderance of numbers is in the non-arbitrable section, but that of "working days lost" is heavily on the arbitrable side. A reference to the causes of the principal disputes occurring during the year published on page 95 will give a general idea of the relative position each year.

It will be realized from the above remarks that in making any deductions from the figures published in this section the facts mentioned here should be taken into consideration.

(ii.) *Causes in each State, 1926.*—In the following tables particulars for the year 1926 are classified under the various headings.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—States, etc., 1926.a

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	10	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	23
(b) Against decrease ..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
(c) Other wage questions ..	51	4	6	1	2	2	..	..	67
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	13
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	5
(b) Other union questions ..	12	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	22
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	72	14	11	4	2	4	..	1	108
5. Working conditions ..	39	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	46
6. Sympathetic ..	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
7. Other causes ..	53	2	3	1	1	..	1	..	61
Total ..	256	33	29	17	9	10	2	4	360

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	13,856	1,794	510	358	78	206	93	151	17,046
(b) Against decrease ..	1,172	33	..	70	..	..	..	..	1,275
(c) Other wage questions ..	16,726	1,268	527	38	180	144	..	..	18,883
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	7,957	1,003	..	..	..	..	..	770	9,730
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	210	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	290
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	20	50	10	26	..	19	..	..	125
(b) Other union questions ..	3,348	196	10	211	25	..	..	..	3,790
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	19,902	2,841	926	979	120	379	..	18	25,165
5. Working conditions ..	12,185	361	139	..	61	143	..	..	12,889
6. Sympathetic ..	2,632	151	..	716	..	..	..	..	3,499
7. Other causes ..	18,632	868	243	350	137	..	112	..	20,342
Total ..	96,640	8,565	2,445	2,748	601	891	205	939	113,034

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	501,479	60,996	7,932	6,689	1,312	618	100	1,057	580,183
(b) Against decrease ..	2,332	66	..	175	..	..	..	..	2,573
(c) Other wage questions ..	68,475	7,641	3,444	76	368	2,624	..	..	82,898
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	234,476	16,836	..	..	..	..	..	28,840	280,152
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	210	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	290
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	60	350	470	78	..	665	..	..	1,623
(b) Other union questions ..	12,671	1,864	40	882	150	..	..	..	15,607
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	78,852	6,352	16,906	7,580	4,068	871	..	288	114,917
5. Working conditions ..	121,373	422	483	..	854	302	..	..	123,390
6. Sympathetic ..	31,666	2,869	..	3,846	..	..	..	..	38,381
7. Other causes ..	59,366	3,339	807	3,510	2,329	..	896	..	70,247
Total ..	1,111,230	100,735	30,118	22,836	9,081	5,080	996	30,185	1,310,261

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	583,282	73,195	6,531	5,847	1,251	742	75	900	671,823
(b) Against decrease ..	2,799	33	..	150	..	..	..	..	2,982
(c) Other wage questions ..	73,845	5,893	3,031	70	358	2,019	..	..	85,216
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	210,403	14,552	..	..	..	..	..	23,164	248,119
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	157	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	189
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	49	290	350	70	..	408	..	..	1,167
(b) Other union questions ..	15,170	1,005	37	928	108	..	..	..	17,248
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	91,142	6,085	16,508	4,710	1,741	870	..	140	120,696
5. Working conditions ..	144,657	452	495	..	500	324	..	..	146,423
6. Sympathetic ..	37,052	2,415	..	2,733	..	..	..	..	42,200
7. Other causes ..	70,854	2,503	928	2,625	2,040	..	795	..	79,745
Total ..	1,229,410	106,423	27,412	17,133	5,998	4,363	870	24,204	1,415,813

a See note to table on page 94.

(iii.) *Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1926.*—The following table gives similar information for Australia for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes.—Australia, 1913, and 1920 to 1926.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1920.	1921.	1922	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	94	19	15	35	44	33	23
(b) Against decrease ..	4	..	2	18	4	7	5	5
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	106	161	83	37	95	99	67
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	16	12	12	10	2	4	13
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	7	9	16	2	2	4	6	2
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	20	5	6	4	6	8	5
(b) Other union questions ..	5	27	22	15	11	31	27	22
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	135	169	155	68	137	118	108
5. Working conditions ..	51	106	162	89	57	111	106	46
6. Sympathetic ..	5	2	13	8	9	8	16	8
7. Other causes ..	8	39	43	42	37	59	77	61
Total ..	208	554	624	445	274	504	4499	360

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	41,748	2,659	843	9,816	8,312	23,443	17,046
(b) Against decrease ..	563	..	850	4,432	174	1,113	1,123	1,275
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,100	21,139	52,704	24,459	8,696	30,585	31,387	18,883
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	20,758	2,313	5,935	6,488	1,328	462	9,730
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	1,819	2,137	2,113	124	485	1,172	2,668	290
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	2,752	1,353	1,072	473	1,005	1,592	125
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	7,534	6,607	4,264	2,310	12,078	10,957	3,790
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	26,163	45,408	36,194	11,269	39,839	36,075	25,165
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	21,204	35,790	27,334	15,605	36,630	35,034	12,889
6. Sympathetic ..	947	1,397	3,251	1,119	875	436	5,328	3,499
7. Other Causes ..	1,758	10,734	12,053	10,556	20,130	19,948	28,677	20,342
Total ..	50,283	155,566	165,101	116,332	76,321	152,446	176,746	113,034

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	793,935	13,731	8,694	64,493	120,317	209,356	580,183
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	..	25,700	154,791	1,012	13,553	24,352	2,573
(c) Other wage questions ..	78,183	101,219	192,858	149,129	81,749	111,613	154,169	82,898
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	534,458	13,315	164,794	101,807	130,440	12,816	280,152
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	15,111	37,486	13,260	1,701	36,092	42,441	16,173	290
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	24,900	17,890	5,485	784	2,555	14,784	1,623
(b) Other union questions ..	32,388	21,999	117,199	18,976	17,743	40,046	105,195	15,607
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	129,215	431,130	198,256	63,094	253,779	214,738	114,917
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	128,967	69,732	123,665	134,830	124,041	150,325	123,390
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	72,940	6,150	9,438	6,357	926	41,046	38,381
7. Other causes ..	5,212	26,946	55,652	23,756	638,016	78,935	185,616	70,247
Total ..	623,528	1,872,065	956,617	858,685	1,145,977	918,646	1,128,570	1,310,261

a See note to table on page 54.

The main causes of industrial disputes are "wage" questions, "working conditions" and "employment of particular classes or persons." In each year of the period 1913-1925, the number of dislocations over wages exceeded those from any other cause, the percentage in 1913 being 37, and fluctuating thenceforward between 26 in 1922 and 45 in 1916. The number from this cause in 1926 was particularly low, representing only 26 per cent. Under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal-mining industry. "Sympathetic" disputes were numerous during the years 1916, 1917, 1921, and 1925.

11. **Results of Industrial Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. They come within one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

- (a) In favour of workpeople.
- (b) In favour of employer.
- (c) Compromise.
- (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii.) *Results in each State, 1926.*—The following table gives results for the year 1926.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Industrial Disputes—States, Results, 1926.^a

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	35	193	20	5	7,766	76,360	11,456	698	46,077	782,441	203,214	15,778
Victoria ..	11	16	5	1	1,310	5,203	1,921	115	5,544	74,077	20,712	345
Queensland ..	12	14	..	..	866	1,250	..	260	10,022	15,708	..	800
South Australia	6	7	..	..	971	1,175	145	457	5,996	8,663	3,714	4,463
Western Australia	2	5	..	..	200	353	48	..	1,380	6,937	764	..
Tasmania ..	3	7	..	..	229	662	..	..	2,709	2,371	..	..
N. Territory ..	3	1	..	1	..	112	..	93	..	896	..	100
F. C. Territory..	3	..	1	..	289	..	650	..	1,585	..	28,600	..
Total, Aust.ab	72	243	30	11	11,631	85,115	14,220	1,623	73,313	891,093	257,004	21,486

(a) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at the 31st December, 1926, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables :—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estabs.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.	Wages.
New South Wales ..	1	1	360	63,720	50,976
Victoria ..	2	2	16	57	52
Queensland ..	1	1	69	3,588	4,306
Total ..	4	4	445	67,365	55,334

^b See note to table on page 94.

(iii) *Australia*, 1926.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the year 1926.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1926.^a

Cause.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(a) For increase	8	11	1	3	691	16,122	107	226	5,894	561,401	3,638	1,193
(b) Against decrease ..	2	3	..	..	103	1,172	..	..	241	2,332	..	..
(c) Other wage questions ..	18	39	7	3	2,186	15,170	953	463	17,591	54,995	2,317	7,945
Hours of Labour												
(a) For reduction	2	4	4	..	323	244	8,703	..	458	769	214,905	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1	..	..	1	214	..	..	80	210	..	..	80
Trade Unionism												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	1	4	..	..	26	99	..	..	78	1,545	..	..
(b) Other union questions ..	4	17	..	1	548	3,127	..	115	668	14,594	..	345
Employment of particular Classes or Persons..	23	72	11	1	4,494	18,329	1,841	209	23,494	63,411	16,681	7,703
Working conditions	10	32	4	..	1,741	10,674	1,028	..	20,662	108,284	5,324	..
Sympathetic ..	1	7	..	..	678	2,821	..	..	3,390	34,991	..	..
Other Causes ..	2	54	3	2	627	17,357	1,588	530	627	48,771	14,139	4,220
Totalab ..	72	243	30	11	11,631	85,115	14,220	1,623	73,313	891,093	257,004	21,486

^a See note to table on page 94.

^b See note ^a to table above.

(iv) *Australia, 1922 to 1926.*(b)—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1922–1926, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia, 1922 to 1926.^b

Year.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1922 ..	81	268	82	2	18,050	77,785	16,366	81	175,379	383,342	132,615	738
1923 ..	77	156	24	8	12,951	54,926	5,787	1,784	65,625	917,162	132,135	2,392
1924 ..	146	261	48	45	32,762	89,709	13,843	15,432	153,533	416,174	291,039	29,445
1925 ..	130	335	20	6	50,983	116,658	4,844	2,829	448,136	549,746	52,321	12,923
1926 ^a ..	72	243	30	11	11,631	85,115	14,220	1,623	73,313	391,093	257,004	21,486

^a See note on page 94.

^b See note to first table on page 110.

In the years 1913 to 1916, the disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers, but in later years the position was reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1926 was 70. A considerable number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

12. Methods of Settlement.—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

The first three classes are divided as follows :—

- (i) By negotiation—
 - (a) Direct negotiation between employers and employees or their representatives.
 - (b) Intervention or assistance of third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Acts—
 - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
 - (b) By reference to Board or Court.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
 - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
 - (b) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *States*, 1926.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages in 1926, according to method of settlement :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1926.^a

Method of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	116	16	12	10	3	6	..	3	166
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	9	3	..	..	2	..	1	1	16
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	8
By reference to Board or Court ..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	10
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	5	3	1	3	..	1	..	..	13
By Filling places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	8
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods ..	115	8	3	3	2	3	1	..	135
Total	255	31	28	17	9	10	2	4	(b) 356

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	38,886	2,460	1,064	902	109	786	..	788	44,995
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	14,756	1,872	..	..	200	..	93	151	17,072
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	199	..	607	..	130	..	..	..	936
By reference to Board or Court ..	280	..	404	..	..	..	..	..	684
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	1,881	1,191	98	1,130	..	32	..	..	4,332
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	127	30	78	10	..	..	..	..	245
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	40,151	2,996	125	706	162	73	112	..	44,325
By other methods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96,280	8,549	2,376	2,748	601	891	205	939	112,589

^a See note page 94.

^b See note (a) page 110.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1926—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.O.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	353,143	13,464	8,592	9,264	1,618	1,949	..	29,128	417,158
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	485,687	61,203	..	..	1,380	..	100	1,057	549,427
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	303	..	7,374	..	3,604	..	..	..	11,281
By reference to Board or Court ..	2,494	..	6,250	..	..	..	..	..	8,744
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	104,660	17,487	1,568	8,726	..	2,400	..	..	134,841
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	2,277	30	538	20	..	..	..	..	2,865
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	98,946	8,494	2,208	4,826	2,479	731	896	..	118,580
By other methods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,047,510	100,678	26,530	22,836	9,081	5,080	996	30,185	1,242,896

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	373,158	10,836	8,254	7,043	797	2,135	..	23,304	425,527
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	582,782	73,360	..	..	1,381	..	75	900	658,498
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	220	..	4,927	..	1,672	..	..	..	6,819
By reference to Board or Court ..	2,034	..	5,737	..	..	..	..	..	7,771
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	99,997	15,145	1,019	6,600	..	1,750	..	..	124,511
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	2,091	36	401	20	..	..	..	..	2,548
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	118,152	6,994	2,768	3,470	2,148	478	795	..	134,805
By other methods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,178,434	106,371	23,106	17,133	5,998	4,363	870	24,204	1,360,479

(iii) *Australia, 1913 to 1926.a*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Method of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1926.^a

Methods of Settlement.	1913	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ^b
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	380	412	249	140	264	209	166
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	25	65	52	25	20	24	16
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	33	18	7	4	11	12	8
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	8	4	7	2	7	2	10
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	8	11	5	2	12	13	13
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	13	22	10	11	5	5	4	8
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	4	2	6	1	2	1	..
By other methods ..	13	74	102	96	86	179	226	135
Total	208	554	624	433	265	500	491	6356

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	101,404	93,912	62,000	30,213	70,895	75,961	44,995
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	6,278	20,775	15,554	10,277	4,448	12,767	17,072
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	9,312	11,229	1,222	615	2,519	1,781	936
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	1,711	1,083	1,128	544	2,052	208	684
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	766	12,037	446	58	4,262	3,251	4,332
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	658	2,141	334	790	315	130	160	245
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	182	53	171	18	170	28	..
By other methods ..	2,988	33,772	25,678	30,971	33,408	66,370	81,158	44,325
Total	50,283	155,566	165,101	112,282	75,448	151,746	175,314	112,580

^a See note page 94.

(^b) See note page 110.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1926—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	827,985	245,765	353,336	229,503	373,155	470,110	417,158
By intervention, or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	217,916	156,076	187,164	582,929	103,005	320,046	549,427
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	69,436	136,735	18,016	25,531	41,900	17,650	11,281
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	19,236	22,752	13,767	8,484	142,939	4,338	8,744
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	34,205	327,048	8,081	473	74,376	67,272	134,841
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	160,562	3,542	11,759	2,517	3,040	1,163	2,865
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	20,400	12,919	538	603	18	1,250	1,932	..
By other methods ..	56,509	529,806	64,161	101,348	267,859	150,526	180,665	118,580
Total ..	623,528	1,872,065	956,617	692,074	1,117,314	890,191	1,063,176	1,242,896

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	43,834	534,760	240,442	283,515	252,059	398,628	505,565	425,527
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	12,394	154,093	146,929	200,835	676,288	114,830	230,771	658,498
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	86,277	46,831	79,233	14,663	24,158	34,151	15,395	6,819
By reference to Board or Court ..	104,293	11,205	19,452	10,541	7,536	110,559	3,499	7,771
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	1,373	19,285	198,887	5,701	350	56,766	68,880	124,511
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked Out ..	6,478	94,235	2,203	8,670	1,737	2,111	1,225	2,548
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	7,850	7,125	355	635	13	970	2,318	..
By other methods ..	25,240	356,182	69,527	92,308	279,104	167,149	206,775	134,806
Total ..	287,739	1,223,716	757,028	616,868	1,241,245	885,164	1,034,428	1,360,479

In all years direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations was settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 71 in 1915, the proportion in 1926 amounting to 51 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large numbers of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

13. **Interstate Disputes.**—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while necessarily extensive, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations, and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section.

Both of the 1917 disputes were due to causes which could not well be brought before the Arbitration Court, the disputes being more susceptible to mutual agreement between the men and their employers. The trouble in the Railway Workshops involved a large number of sympathy strikes, full particulars of which appear in Labour Report, No 8, pp. 121-127.

The second table relates to the same disputes, but gives some additional particulars to those contained in the first table.

No. 1—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1926.

Disputes.	States Involved.	No. of Work-people Involved.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
1917.				£
Glass Bottle Makers— Protest against non-payment for defective bottles, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales Victoria .. South Australia	1,000 642 200	67,000 31,700 14,000	36,250 17,600 1,000
Total .. .. .	..	1,842	112,700	54,850
Railway Workshop Employees— (Introduction of a card system for job costing in Workshops), Railway Employees in New South Wales, seamen and wharf labourers in all States, coal miners in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and other trades were affected, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia Western Australia Tasmania ..	77,357 14,200 2,350 1,900 1,200 500	3,071,000 637,300 123,600 14,100 84,100 32,150	1,780,000 325,500 62,000 7,400 42,300 15,800
Total .. .. .	..	97,507	3,962,250	2,233,000
1918.	NIL.	..	..	..
1919.				
Seamen— (Increased Wages), Queensland Seamen came out in February, the remainder in May, 1919.	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia .. Western Australia Tasmania ..	7,700 2,190 2,770 1,705 985 655	695,500 197,920 359,430 128,975 73,520 57,180	358,100 106,370 185,450 62,155 35,840 27,785
Total .. .. .	..	16,005	1,512,525	775,686
Marine Engineers— (Claim for 35 per cent. increase in wages), 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland ..	5,150 2,695 1,322	302,450 159,090 77,520	167,065 87,755 42,475
Total .. .. .	..	9,167	539,060	297,295
1920.				
Building Trade Employees— (Against Saturday work), 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Wales Victoria .. South Australia	2,500 2,000 300	25,000 48,000 7,710	17,000 33,800 5,000
Total .. .. .	..	4,800	80,710	55,000
Marine Stewards—Pantry-men— (Claim for 8 hour day and increase in overtime rates), 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia	6,200 2,330 1,373 673	204,800 75,920 42,232 20,522	125,435 43,270 25,295 12,650
Total .. .. .	..	10,576	343,474	206,650
1921, 1922, and 1922.	NIL	..	..	..
1924.				
Seamen— Demand to be "picked up" at Union Rooms instead of ship's side, 20/12/24 to 23/1/25	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia .. Western Australia Tasmania ..	443 376 117 122 80 38	8,939 7,541 2,340 2,459 1,607 757	6,257 5,279 1,638 1,721 1,125 530
Total .. .. .	..	1,176	23,643	16,550
1925.				
Seamen— Demand for inclusion in each man's articles of conditions of Award rendered void by deregistration of Union, 12/6/25 to 7/8/25	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia .. Western Australia Tasmania ..	1,303 1,102 342 359 235 111	25,326 21,373 6,633 6,969 4,557 2,142	17,728 14,961 4,643 4,878 3,190 1,500
Total .. .. .	..	3,452	67,000	46,900
1926.				
Coalmining— Demand by Engine-drivers and Firemen for restoration of "margin for skill" reduced by award of Coal Tribunal (Mr. Hibble), 10/5/26 to 19/6/26	New South Wales Victoria .. Tasmania ..	13,000 1,794 206	442,000 60,996 618	530,400 73,195 742
Total .. .. .	..	15,000	503,614	604,337

No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1926.

Dispute.	States Involved.	Cause.	Result.	Method of Settlement.
Glass Bottle Makers, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Protest against non-payment for defective bottles	An acceptance of payment of half their original demand was finally agreed to by employees	Conference between employers & employees with assistance of an arbitrator
Railway Workshop Employees, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales	Protest against introduction of the card system for job costing in workshops	Work resumed on antecedent conditions (Government terms). Card system to be given a trial for three months, after which to be subject of special inquiry	By negotiations with assistance of Secretary for Labour and Industry
Railway Employees other than Workshop Employees	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Partly by voluntary return to work, and partly by filling of men's places
Industries other than Government Railways whose employees were affected	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Seamen, Waterside Workers, Tally Clerks	All States	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Other Industries affected	Victoria	(a) Closing down of various works through shortage of supplies, and (b) refusal of the various unions to handle goods which had been handled by non-unionists on the waterfront	Work resumed on varying conditions in relation to industries	(a) On resumption of supplies (b) By the replacement of non-union labour by unionists on waterfront
Seamen, Queensland, Seamen came out in February and the remainder in May. Strike terminated on 26th August, 1919	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	Demand for increase of 35s. per lunar month; increase of 1s. per hour on overtime rates; 6-hour day in port. Insurance of £500 against death and compensation for illness	Wages increased by 35s. per month. Leave of absence and overtime increased, and other concessions	By round table conference summoned by Commonwealth Government
Marine Engineers, 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	New South Wales Victoria Queensland	Demand for increased rates and altered conditions of work and rates of overtime	Increased rates granted. Other matters to be dealt with by Tribunal	By negotiations and intervention of a distinctive third party
Building Trade Employees, 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Against Saturday work. For reduction from 48 to 44 hours	Parties summoned in order to record agitation for reduced hours	Men decided by ballot to return to work on employers' terms
Marine Stewards and Pantrymen 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	Demand for 8 hours a day, and increased overtime	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Stewards voluntarily offered to resume work
Seamen Interstate Shipping Services, 20/12/24 to 23/1/25	All states	Demand to be "picked up" at Union Rooms instead of at ship's side	Court fixed "picking up" place at Mercantile Marine Office in each State	By award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration
Seamen Interstate and overseas services 12/6/25 to 7/8/25	All States	Demand for inclusion in each man's articles of conditions of Award rendered void by deregistration of Union	Demand conceded together with other modifications of Award, conditionally on Union agreeing not to exercise job control	By conference of parties

No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1926—*continued.*

Dispute.	States Involved.	Cause.	Result.	Method of Settlement.
Coalmining—Engine-drivers and Firemen, 10/5/26 to 19/6/26	New South Wales Victoria Tasmania	Demand for restoration of "margins" enjoyed over other designations engaged in the Coalmining Industry, which had been reduced by recent award of Coal Tribunal	Work resumed on old conditions pending resubmission of claims to Tribunal—which subsequently refused the claims	Referred to Coal Tribunal

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—In Chapter II. variations in rates of wage in Australia since 1891 are indicated by index-numbers, while in Chapter I. variations in retail prices and in wholesale prices are shown by a similar method.

Employment index-numbers form a useful complement to figures showing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, since they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, and furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. While export statistics, for example, represent only the margin of national production sent overseas, statistics of employment measure the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they refer.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.) Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and provision is made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be affirmed that percentage results based on trade union information fairly show the general trend of unemployment.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. **Unemployment.**—(i) *States, 1926.*—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally.

Unemployment—States, 1926.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	100	171,190	12,606	7.4
Victoria	85	130,644	8,422	6.4
Queensland	45	44,738	3,767	8.4
South Australia	55	39,588	2,039	5.2
Western Australia	59	23,302	1,666	7.1
Tasmania	30	5,935	826	13.9
Australia	374	415,397	29,326	7.1

(ii) *Australia*, 1891 to 1927 (1st Quarter).—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1927 (1st Quarter) in respect of :—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
- (b) The number of members of such unions.
- (c) The number of members unemployed, and
- (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment.—Australia—1891 to 1927 (1st Quarter).

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 " " ..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " " ..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 " " ..	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 " " ..	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 " " ..	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 " " ..	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 " " ..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 " " ..	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 " " ..	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 " " ..	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 " " ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 " " ..	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 " " ..	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 " " ..	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 " " ..	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 " " ..	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 " " ..	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 " " ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 " " ..	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 " " ..	380	391,380	34,620	8.8
1926 " " ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1926 1st Quarter ..	371	415,612	34,161	8.2
2nd " ..	355	369,894	24,920	6.7
3rd " ..	386	434,521	32,871	7.6
4th " ..	383	441,560	25,351	5.7
1927 1st " ..	373	445,739	26,280	5.9

3. **Employment Index-Numbers.**—For convenience of examination and comparison the percentage of members not returned as unemployed is given below, and the result for each year is also stated in the form of an index-number with the year 1911 as base (=1000).

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages and Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1926.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Percentage not returned as Unemployed	90.7	93.4	95.3	93.5	91.7	92.9	94.2	93.4	88.8	90.7	92.9	91.1	91.2	92.9
Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	952	980	1,000	981	962	975	988	980	932	952	975	956	957	975

The employment rates for 1912 and previous years relate to the end of the year in each case, as yearly averages were not available—those for 1913 and subsequent years represent yearly averages.

Subject to this qualification the figures in the first line of the table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, while the second line shows the relative state of employment in each year compared with that in the year 1911 taken as =1000.

4. **Unemployment by Industries.**—(i) *Australia*, 1926.—The following table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is either unusually stable or exceptionally casual, such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, &c., and domestic, hotels, &c., are insufficiently represented in the returns owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1926.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	18	31,389	1,576	5.0
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc...	59	61,071	2,975	4.9
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	48	38,145	4,279	11.2
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	20	41,013	1,276	3.1
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	12	17,973	350	1.9
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	64	34,489	4,311	12.5
VII. Building ..	44	51,906	2,831	5.5
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	18	23,222	1,769	7.6
X. Land Transport other than Rail- way and Tramway services ..	8	12,632	537	4.3
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	83	103,557	9,422	9.1
All Groups ..	274	415,397	29,326	7.1

(ii) *Australia*, 1912 and *Quarterly*, 1925 and 1926.—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1925 and 1926. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison. The figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages by Industries, 1912, 1925, and 1926.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1925.				1926.			
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3.7	7.8	5.3	4.3	8.0	6.9	5.1	4.7	3.4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	7.4	14.9	15.6	7.0	7.5	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.9
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	7.3	9.6	10.6	7.9	10.9	13.8	9.4	11.9	9.5
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	6.3	7.8	6.8	7.1	3.3	2.8	3.3	4.7	1.6
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2.8	1.8	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.4
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6.9	12.0	18.2	18.4	10.9	10.4	15.4	15.1	9.4
VII. Building ..	5.5	6.2	8.4	9.4	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.1	4.8
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	5.6	8.2	8.9	7.0	7.2	10.7	4.8	6.7	6.7
X. Other Land Transport ..	1.1	5.8	6.8	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.4	3.7
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	5.4	9.0	8.3	7.1	11.4	11.1	7.7	9.5	8.2
AUSTRALIA ..	5.6	9.3	10.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	6.7	7.6	5.7

5. **Unemployment—States.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1925 were published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 105. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1925 and 1926. The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given for purposes of comparison. It must be borne in mind, however, that the classes of industry in the several States are not quite identical:—

Unemployment.—States, Percentages at the end of 1912 ; and Quarterly, 1925 and 1926.

STATE.	1912. End of Year.	1925.				1926.			
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
New South Wales	5.0	13.2	12.7	7.8	10.1	8.4	7.5	7.4	6.2
Victoria	6.7	7.7	9.8	9.9	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.3	4.2
Queensland	4.6	5.1	6.5	5.4	9.2	12.8	4.3	8.3	5.3
South Australia	5.1	3.6	4.8	5.1	3.6	5.0	4.4	6.6	4.4
Western Australia	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.9	5.5	6.9	6.7	9.2	5.8
Tasmania	3.4	5.5	11.3	9.3	5.6	13.6	14.2	15.0	12.6
AUSTRALIA	5.6	9.3	10.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	6.7	7.6	5.7

As is the case with the preceding table the figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

6. **Causes of Unemployment.**—The following tables give, for Australia, the membership of the unions reporting and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of, and for the years, 1922 to 1926 :—

Unemployment.—Australia, Causes, Quarterly and Yearly, 1922 to 1926.

Particulars.	No. of Members of Unions report- ing.	Number of and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1922.									
1st quarter	361,394	30,605	8.5	2,547	0.7	845	0.2	33,997	9.4
2nd quarter	361,901	31,724	8.7	2,693	0.7	582	0.2	34,999	9.6
3rd quarter	371,582	33,295	8.9	2,548	0.7	726	0.2	36,569	9.8
4th quarter	390,304	30,441	7.8	2,415	0.6	687	0.2	33,543	8.6
Year	371,295	31,516	8.5	2,551	0.7	710	0.2	34,777	9.4
1923.									
1st quarter	377,209	24,095	6.4	2,465	0.7	552	0.1	27,112	7.2
2nd quarter	378,161	23,272	6.2	2,713	0.7	946	0.2	26,931	7.1
3rd quarter	380,256	24,647	6.5	2,947	0.8	528	0.1	28,122	7.4
4th quarter	362,129	20,194	5.6	2,531	0.7	947	0.3	23,673	6.6
Year	374,439	23,052	6.2	2,664	0.7	743	0.2	26,460	7.1
1924.									
1st quarter	370,840	23,322	6.3	2,628	0.7	1,298	0.3	27,248	7.3
2nd quarter	373,388	26,397	7.1	2,822	0.7	816	0.2	30,026	8.0
3rd quarter	370,517	24,850	6.7	2,973	0.8	822	0.2	28,645	7.7
4th quarter	371,481	27,651	7.5	2,775	0.7	719	0.2	31,145	8.4
Year	371,557	25,555	6.9	2,800	0.8	914	0.2	29,266	7.9
1925.									
1st quarter	373,566	26,927	7.2	2,762	0.7	653	0.2	30,342	8.1
2nd quarter	342,174	29,242	8.6	2,305	0.7	493	0.1	32,040	9.4
3rd quarter	367,607	25,281	6.9	2,637	0.7	593	0.2	28,511	7.8
4th quarter	413,248	26,418	6.4	2,770	0.7	1,100	0.2	30,288	7.3
Year	374,174	26,967	7.2	2,619	0.7	710	0.2	30,295	8.1
1926.									
1st quarter	415,032	30,855	7.4	2,536	0.6	770	0.1	34,161	8.2
2nd quarter	369,894	21,745	5.9	2,498	0.7	677	0.2	24,920	6.7
3rd quarter	434,521	29,482	6.8	2,795	0.6	594	0.2	32,871	7.6
4th quarter	441,560	22,243	5.0	2,655	0.6	453	0.1	25,351	5.7
Year	415,252	26,081	6.3	2,621	0.6	624	0.2	29,326	7.1

Comparison of the membership figures in the above table with those in sub-section 2, shows that the unions do not at all times give particulars as to causes of unemployment.

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General.**—As pointed out in Labour Report No. 6 (page 130), the systems of registration of applications for work and applications from employers are not uniform in the States, and this factor must, therefore, be taken into consideration in making comparisons of the figures relating to the operations of the Labour Bureaux.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the years 1921 to 1926. The figures for Western Australia included in this table and in subsequent tables for the years 1922 and 1923 relate to the twelve months ended 30th June; in all other cases the returns are for calendar years :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia, 1921 to 1926.

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period. ^a	Received during period.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	
1921	7,669	131,867	139,536	b797	b49,824	50,621	58,328
1922	8,304	134,750	143,054	c744	c59,968	60,712	58,351
1923	8,848	116,752	125,600	b655	c56,627	57,282	57,438
1924	11,802	156,361	168,163	b658	d63,451	64,109	65,549
1925	13,216	169,669	182,885	e595	f59,008	59,603	75,177
1926	11,569	259,383	270,952	e1,543	f67,397	68,940	84,278

^a Exclusive of W.A.

^b Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A. and Tas.

^c Exclusive of Vic., S.A. and Tas.

^d Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.

^e N.S.W. only.

^f Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.

Compared with 1925 the number of applications for employment received during 1926 increased by 52.3 per cent., while the increase in the number of positions filled was 12.1 per cent. In regard to applications from employers, the number received during 1926 shows an increase of 14.2 per cent. Applications from employers in Victoria were included for the first time in 1924.

3. **Details for each State.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1926 :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, States, 1926.

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
New South Wales ..	2,285	56,376	58,661	1,543	41,328	42,871	37,184
Victoria ..	1,282	34,780	36,062	..	4,830	4,830	4,611
Queensland ..	7,409	131,357	138,766	..	21,239	21,239	20,577
South Australia ..	209	23,137	23,346	..	..	..	11,990
Western Australia ..	a	11,702	11,702	..	..	..	7,827
Tasmania ..	384	2,031	2,415	..	..	..	2,089
Total ..	611,569	259,383	270,952	1,543	67,397	68,940	84,278

(a) Not available.

(b) Exclusive of W.A.

(c) Exclusive of Vic., Qld., S.A., W.A., and Tas.

(d) Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.

The percentages of applicants who obtained employment through the Bureaux in the various States were:—New South Wales, 63; Victoria, 13; Queensland, 15; South Australia, 51; Western Australia, 67; Tasmania, 87; and all States combined 31 per cent.

4. **Details in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives details for the year 1926 in industrial groups:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia, 1926.

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(a)	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(b)	Received during Year.(c)	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. ..	88	1,521	1,609	..	39	39	210
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	669	9,825	10,494	15	1,202	1,217	1,661
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	811	7,913	8,724	..	770	770	750
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	482	4,818	5,300	4	1,773	1,777	1,720
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	55	522	577	..	58	58	72
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	34	1,453	1,487	27	308	335	224
VII. Building ..	504	14,277	14,781	65	3,550	3,615	4,549
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	309	2,608	2,917	1	173	174	226
IX. Rail and Tram Services	563	28,201	28,764	..	1,640	1,640	12,369
X. Other Land Transport	86	1,817	1,903	1	530	531	537
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	10	267	277	2	67	69	48
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. ..	595	16,504	17,099	399	8,198	8,597	11,129
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	327	15,107	15,434	886	14,532	15,418	11,855
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	7,036	154,550	161,586	143	34,557	34,700	38,928
Total ..	11,569	259,383	270,952	1,543	67,397	68,940	84,278

a) Exclusive of W.A. (b) Exclusive of Vic., Qld., S.A., W.A., and Tas. (c) Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in other States. It should be noted also that special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of positions filled during 1926 were in industrial groups which comprise for the most part unskilled workers, the largest number filled being in Group XIV. (General Labour and Miscellaneous) with 46 per cent., followed by Groups IX. (Rail and Tram Services), 15 per cent., XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 14 per cent., and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.), 13 per cent.

In Group XIV. the percentage of positions filled in New South Wales was 55, and in Queensland 29 per cent. In Group XII., New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland account for 95 per cent., i.e., New South Wales, 49 per cent., Western Australia, 34 per cent., and Queensland, 12 per cent. Most of the positions in Group IX. were filled in South Australia (83 per cent.), where a considerable amount of railway work was in progress.

5. **Details by Sexes.**—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the year 1926.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Details by Sexes, Australia, 1926.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(a)	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(b)	Received during Year.(c)	Total.	
Males	10,951	244,669	255,620	586	53,095	53,681	72,310
Females	618	14,714	15,332	957	14,302	15,259	11,968
Total	11,569	259,383	270,952	1,543	67,397	68,940	84,278

(a) Exclusive of W.A.

(b) Exclusive of Vic., Qld., S.A., W.A. and Tas.

(c) Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.

Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year 1926, 94.6 per cent. (against 94.5 per cent. in 1925) were made by males, and 5.4 per cent. by females. The percentage of positions filled for males was 85.8 per cent. (against 88.6 per cent. in 1925), and for females, 14.2 per cent.

For every 1,000 applications for employment from male workers, 283 positions were filled in 1926, as against 385 in 1925, while the number of positions found for female workers for every 1,000 applications was 781.

§ 4. Assisted Immigration.

1. **General.**—The following table shows the number of immigrants the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments up to the end of the year 1920, and the number arriving in each year since that date.

Assisted Immigration.—Summary, Australia, to 31st December, 1926.

Particulars.	To end of 1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Total.
No. of immigrants	848,851	14,682	24,258	26,645	25,036	24,827	31,260	995,559

For the three pre-war years 1911 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. In 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number was small, and in 1919 was only 245. Increases are shown in the years 1920 to 1923, and slight decreases in 1924 and 1925. The number for 1926 shows a considerable increase and is the highest for any year since the outbreak of war, although it represents only 76 per cent. of the average for the three pre-war years.

2. **Immigrants to each State.**—The next table shows the numbers of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1926 :—

Assisted Immigration.—States, 1926.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Selected { Male	1,174	2,662	735	17	1,474	..	6,062
{ Female	491	679	90	85	477	..	1,822
Nominated { Male	5,561	2,559	1,482	941	1,049	82	11,674
{ Female	5,604	2,686	1,362	950	1,030	70	11,702
Total ..	12,830	8,586	3,669	1,993	4,030	152	31,260

3. **Immigrants in Industrial Groups.**—The following table gives the number of assisted immigrants of each sex classified in industrial groups, dependents being specified separately :—

Assisted Immigration.—Sexes and Industrial Groups, Australia, 1926.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	247	4	251
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. ..	..	..	..	1,475	..	1,475
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	..	..	..	132	10	142
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	..	..	..	200	315	515
V. Books, Printing, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	46	13	59
VI. Other Manufacturing .. ..	..	..	..	140	41	181
VII. Building .. ..	..	..	..	264	..	264
VIII. Mining .. ..	..	..	..	1,244	..	1,244
IX. Rail and Tramway Services ..	..	..	..	126	..	126
X. Other Land Transport .. ..	..	..	..	193	1	194
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	..	..	..	75	..	75
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	5,729	1	5,730	804	18	822
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	..	1,186	1,186	45	1,602	1,647
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous Dependents	333	635	968	1,940	506	2,446
				4,743	9,192	13,935
Total	6,062	1,822	7,884	11,674	11,702	23,376

Of the total number of immigrants, 14,903, or 47.7 per cent. were dependents, of whom 65.9 per cent. were females. Exclusive of dependents, 51.6 per cent. of the males were in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and 75.4 per cent. of the females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.).

§ 5. Industrial Accidents.

1. **Scope of Inquiry.**—A list of the districts from which returns of industrial accidents are received is given on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6. Limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present number. The tables in the following sub-paras. do not include non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales, particulars of which are not available.

2. **Number of Accidents reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State during the years 1922 to 1926 :—

Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1922 to 1926.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1922 .. 33 1923 .. 49 1924 .. 49 1925 .. 58 1926 .. 68	18 22 13 12 23	17 14 12 13 11	3 5 8 6 18	10 12 13 19 16	4 6 1 6 7	85 108 96 114 143
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1922 .. 801 1923 .. 900 1924 .. 1,061 1925 .. 992 1926 .. 845	517 606 473 453 523	474 476 545 428 292	176 234 299 266 331	353 319 259 415 694	42 117 104 78 67	2,363 2,652 2,741 2,632 2,752

During the year 1926 a considerable increase in the number of accidents which proved fatal was reported. Slight decreases were recorded in Queensland and Western Australia, but in each of the other States increases occurred. The number of non-fatal accidents incapacitating for over fourteen days declined in New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania, but increased in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, the total for Australia being 2,752 in 1926, compared with 2,632 in 1925, an increase of 4.6 per cent.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups for Australia during 1926.

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1926.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	8	294
II. Engineering, etc.	15	616
III. Food, Drink, etc.	7	142
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	1	152
V. Books, Printing, etc. .. .. .	..	150
VI. Other Manufacturing	9	184
VII. Building and Scaffolding	13	39
VIII. Mining	82	1,074
IX. Lifts	6	18
X. Miscellaneous	2	83
Total	143	2,752 ^a

As usual, the largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining industry, the percentages being 57 for fatal and 39 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the sources specified in previous reports (see No. 11, page 175).

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State during the year 1926.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1926.(a)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	..	1	..	..	1	4
" " Falls of Ground ..	2	1	1	..	9	..	13
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	3	..	..	..	2	..	5
Other Accidents	3	..	..	1	..	1	5
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	3	..	..	..	2	..	5
Other Accidents	(b) 7	3	..	3	1	2	16
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	..	1	..	3	..	1	5
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	9	1	1	..	..	..	11
Other Accidents	6	..	1	..	..	..	7
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
Total	45	7	4	7	14	5	82

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

(b) Includes two quarry accidents.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	(a)						(b)
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives	10	..	10
" " Falls of Ground	5	1	..	36	1	43
" " Falling Down Shafts, etc.	15	1	16
Other Accidents	12	4	280	13	309
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	1	29	..	31
Other Accidents	9	21	25	120	23	198
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	20	150	20	7	197
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	2	..	13	..	15
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	4	19	..	26	1	50
Other Accidents	64	..	107	3	174
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	2	4	..	2	..	8
Other Accidents	7	..	13	3	23
Total	20	151	180	671	52	1,074

(a) Not available.

(b) Exclusive of New South Wales.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1926 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 50 fatal and (b)617 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 32 fatal and (b)457 non-fatal accidents above ground.

(iii) *Proportion per 1,000 Persons Employed in Mining.*—The table hereunder shows the number of persons who met with accidents per 1,000 persons employed in 1925. Comparative figures for 1926 are not yet available.

Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1,000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1925.

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales ..	1.05	1.08	(a)	(a)	1.07	(a)
Victoria ..	0.40	1.93	2.38	7.33	1.17	4.89
Queensland ..	0.67	1.06	63.90	41.05	0.86	52.79
South Australia ..	1.06	..	191.74	..	1.06	191.74
Western Australia ..	2.62	..	5.96	115.21	2.33	65.88
Tasmania ..	0.66	..	21.60	..	0.60	19.57
Australia ..	1.23	1.12	(b)51.45	(b)33.24	1.17	(b)45.94

(a) Not available.

(b) Exclusive of New South Wales.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and also its development since the year 1922. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has assisted in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1922 to 1926, and reference should be made to previous reports for particulars in respect of the years 1912 to 1921.

2. **Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1922 to 1926.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1922 to 1926.

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership, 1922 to 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	Aust.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1922	217	169	118	106	117	83	3	813	a387
1923	204	160	119	110	115	87	2	797	a383
1924	202	158	117	109	117	84	4	791	a376
1925	188	154	107	101	114	75	4	743	a382
1926	191	157	109	108	121	79	3	768	a372
NO. OF BRANCHES.									
1922	858	452	346	144	189	69	..	2,058	b2,484
1923	763	388	285	78	170	59	..	1,743	b2,157
1924	726	386	271	84	149	60	..	1,676	b2,091
1925	715	367	287	85	152	45	..	1,651	b2,012
1926	602	384	284	90	153	51	..	1,564	b1,960
NO. OF MEMBERS.									
1922	284,689	206,281	100,939	55,208	41,405	14,346	70	702,938	702,938
1923	267,299	206,049	109,153	60,786	42,319	14,065	72	699,743	699,743
1924	274,831	217,044	112,238	65,812	43,270	15,516	444	729,155	729,155
1925	309,002	220,941	127,735	73,611	48,855	15,130	448	795,722	795,722
1926	329,260	230,539	142,985	79,908	52,616	15,783	387	851,478	851,478
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP. d									
1922	c0.3	5.1	c2.7	c0.9	c8.7	c9.4	90.5	..	..
1923	c6.1	c0.1	8.1	10.1	2.2	c2.0	2.8	c0.5	c0.5
1924	2.8	5.3	2.8	8.3	2.2	3.1	516.0	5.8	5.8
1925	12.4	1.8	13.8	11.9	12.9	c2.5	0.9	9.1	9.1
1926	6.6	4.3	11.9	8.6	7.7	4.3	c13.6	7.0	7.0

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. (c) Decrease. (d) On preceding year.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making an adjustment to allow for this duplication.

Except in the last column, "Number of Branches" indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organization. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. The schemes of organization of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate unions does not, therefore, fairly represent the number of practically independent organizations in Australia. In some of the unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing for one or two specified purposes only. Moreover, a reduction in the number of unions is not necessarily an indication that no new unions have been formed, for while fresh unions have come into being others have died out or have amalgamated.

3. **Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1922 to 1926.**—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1922 to 1926. In Report No. 11 attention was drawn to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period under review, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1922 to 1926.

Industrial Groups.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	19	18	18	18 (4) <i>a</i>	18 (4) <i>a</i>
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	69	70	69	68 (21)	68 (22)
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	68	64	65	65 (39)	65 (35)
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	25	24	24	22 (10)	22 (9)
V. Books, Printing, etc.	17	14	14	14 (10)	14 (9)
VI. Other Manufacturing	84	79	78	78 (36)	77 (37)
VII. Building	54	52	51	51 (31)	51 (31)
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	19	16	16	15 (12)	15 (12)
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	52	51	51	50 (33)	51 (33)
X. Other Land Transport	20	14	13	13 (8)	13 (8)
XI. Shipping, etc.	74	94	91	56 (31)	54 (26)
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	10	8	8	8 (3)	8 (3)
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	26	26	23	22 (16)	23 (16)
XIV. Miscellaneous	276	267	270	263 (128)	289 (127)
Total	813	797	791	743 (382) <i>a</i>	768 (372) <i>a</i>

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1922 to 1926—continued.

Industrial Groups.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	23,582	24,465	23,859	32,279	35,315
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	53,637	59,032	68,243	72,750	79,201
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	54,497	58,668	55,402	58,326	67,255
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	44,540	45,842	46,521	44,632	47,932
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	15,841	16,249	15,856	16,532	18,502
VII. Other Manufacturing ..	37,942	38,554	40,376	41,689	44,605
VIII. Building ..	42,177	46,231	51,819	55,314	53,881
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	38,082	37,063	40,996	44,403	46,014
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	92,152	89,405	90,365	108,037	114,899
X. Other Land Transport ..	20,376	16,886	17,785	18,219	20,844
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	41,510	38,006	37,823	39,309	40,504
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	43,538	36,584	46,081	48,157	54,173
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	21,130	20,713	22,861	24,251	25,760
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	174,434	172,550	171,168	191,824	202,413
Total ..	702,938	699,743	729,155	795,722	851,478

4. Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members.—(i.) States, 1926. The census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons “in receipt of wages or salary,” and persons “unemployed”), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1926, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (*a*) the number of members of trade unions, (*b*) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (*c*) the percentage of the former (*a*) on the latter (*b*) at the end of the year 1926. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has also been added showing the estimated numbers of “junior” workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1926.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'ory.	Total.
MALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	492,622	332,402	180,620	113,473	82,869	37,411	1,517	1,240,914
No. of Members of Unions ..	295,196	188,576	128,697	72,173	46,844	13,809	386	745,681
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	59.9	56.7	71.3	63.6	56.5	36.9	25.5	60.1
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	85,540	65,076	33,288	22,487	15,156	8,327	129	230,003
FEMALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	108,559	98,793	37,835	24,515	15,464	8,309	119	293,594
No. of Members of Unions ..	34,064	41,963	14,288	7,735	5,772	1,974	1	105,797
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	31.4	42.5	37.8	31.6	37.3	23.8	..	36.0
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	47,046	41,150	17,556	11,885	7,907	3,958	38	129,540

(ii.) *Australia*.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1922 to 1926 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentages of Male and Female Members—Australia, 1922 to 1926.

Particulars.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
MALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	1,124,543	1,149,530	1,175,740	1,200,592	1,240,914
No. of Members of Unions	616,886	608,820	640,774	699,399	745,681
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total					
Number of Employees	54.9	53.0	54.5	58.3	60.1
Junior Workers (under 20)	208,434	213,065	217,925	222,530	230,003
FEMALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	269,967	275,081	280,664	286,053	293,594
N. of Members of Unions	86,052	90,923	88,381	96,323	105,797
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total					
Number of Employees	31.9	33.1	31.5	33.7	36.0
Junior Workers (under 20)	119,115	121,371	123,835	126,212	129,540

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1922 to 1926.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1922 to 1926 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, counted once only :—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia, 1922 to 1926.

Classi- fication.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1922 ..	16	14	44	42	42	30	33	53	56	57	387
1923 ..	17	13	41	42	51	36	27	55	47	54	383
1924 ..	19	13	41	43	47	35	28	50	53	47	376
1925 ..	21	10	39	48	49	29	32	49	57	48	382
1926 ..	23	14	35	52	46	26	28	51	46	51	372a
MEMBERSHIP.											
1922 ..	338,689	104,299	138,492	57,115	30,834	12,019	8,150	7,602	3,987	1,751	702,938
1923 ..	341,167	100,122	131,796	55,379	37,634	14,152	6,231	8,057	3,432	1,773	699,743
1924 ..	379,009	95,892	127,120	50,847	33,393	14,517	6,878	7,303	3,857	1,429	729,155
1925 ..	449,878	77,815	130,924	69,778	34,720	12,067	7,871	7,065	4,183	1,421	795,722
1926 ..	501,514	101,277	112,095	74,867	32,132	10,638	6,846	7,323	3,288	1,498	851,478
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1922 ..	48.2	14.8	19.7	8.1	4.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	100.0
1923 ..	48.8	13.3	18.8	7.9	5.4	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	100.0
1924 ..	52.0	13.2	17.4	8.2	4.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	100.0
1925 ..	56.5	9.8	16.4	8.8	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0
1926 ..	58.9	11.9	13.1	8.8	3.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0

(a) See footnote (a) on page 122.

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1922 to 1926. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 97 per cent., the number and membership of unions having less than 2,000 members have considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 300.

6. Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership, 1922 to 1926.

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	at 6 States.	
Number of Unions	1922 ..	19	13	16	15	42
	1923 ..	20	13	16	19	39
	1924 ..	19	13	13	21	39
	1925 ..	19	16	9	23	37
	1926 ..	19	15	12	22	43
Number of Members	1922 ..	25,291	45,202	65,006	137,351	289,251
	1923 ..	23,698	38,664	80,970	134,057	285,085
	1924 ..	21,831	35,037	77,665	148,834	294,681
	1925 ..	22,250	49,234	72,977	171,908	326,624
	1926 ..	26,271	53,873	86,491	204,094	341,061

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 111 in 1926, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 84 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1922 to 1926.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Unions Affiliated, 1922 to 1926.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
No. of Councils	1922 ..	3	5	4	3	9	2	1
	1923 ..	3	6	4	3	9	2	1
	1924 ..	3	5	4	3	9	2	1
	1925 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1
	1926 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1922 ..	97	182	74	79	179	33	3
	1923 ..	84	182	73	73	174	35	3
	1924 ..	93	185	81	76	189	41	3
	1925 ..	88	190	83	62	209	52	3
	1926 ..	91	196	85	65	206	47	3

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

8. Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.* The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1926. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—Industrial Groups, 1926.

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3	33,815	IX. Railway & Tramway Services	7	78,923
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	16	75,187	X. Other Land Transport ..	3	11,605
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	12	50,363	XI. Shipping, etc. ..	7	35,923
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	4	44,411	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	125,081
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2	15,533	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	3	16,508
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	18	41,363	XIV. Miscellaneous ..	48	122,921
VII. Building ..	7	40,136			
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	1	27,710	TOTAL	132	719,479

The figures in the above table are not comparable with those given in the table in sub-paragraph 6 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in sub-paragraph 6 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organizations registered under the Act are, of course, not included.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. General.—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1922 and 1926 :—

Employers' Associations—States, 1922 to 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Total.
No. of Associations.								
1922 ..	115	167	60	46	62	17	..	467
1923 ..	137	132	85	48	54	24	..	480
1924 ..	127	135	80	49	53	25	..	469
1925 ..	133	141	78	52	51	25	..	480
1926 ..	136	143	72	52	50	25	..	478

No. of Branches.								
1922 ..	135	71	39	..	12	5	..	262
1923 ..	102	49	54	..	12	8	..	225
1924 ..	79	41	70	..	12	8	..	210
1925 ..	480	621	194	1	17	2	..	1,315
1926 ..	464	617	183	..	16	..	..	1,280

MEMBERSHIP.								
1922 ..	18,187	18,963	7,648	2,888	1,713	2,307	..	51,706
1923 ..	27,027	19,813	12,918	5,101	2,477	2,751	..	70,087
1924 ..	28,667	21,095	17,060	5,746	2,646	2,716	..	77,930
1925 ..	38,931	34,274	17,831	6,346	3,369	2,599	..	103,350
1926 ..	42,666	32,386	21,113	6,572	8,356	2,481	..	113,574

The decrease in 1924 in the number of associations is partly explained by the exclusion of certain associations which have been found to be not strictly employers' associations, while, in some cases, associations have become either inactive or defunct. On the other hand, the inclusion of additional associations accounts for the increased membership.

The large increase shown for "No. of Branches" for the year 1925 is wholly due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the table hereunder refer to Australia at the end of the years 1925 and 1926.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1925 and 1926.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.) ..	20	18	2	3	1,384	1,469
II. (Engineering, etc.) ..	14	14	11	..	3,456	3,485
III. (Food, Drink, etc.) ..	100	93	25	53	17,865	16,449
IV. (Clothing, Hats, etc.) ..	22	19	9	3	2,832	2,003
V. (Books, Printing, etc.) ..	34	34	3	..	3,310	3,285
VI. (Other Manufacturing) ..	49	51	1	5	3,234	3,013
VII. (Building) ..	27	26	12	14	2,988	3,068
VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.) ..	13	13	..	..	320	304
IX. (Other Land Transport) ..	18	18	1	1	3,009	3,459
X. (Shipping, etc.) ..	16	17	2	2	256	240
XI. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.) ..	30	39	1,243	1,195	46,487	57,982
XII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) ..	17	17	..	..	1,727	1,695
XIV. (Miscellaneous) ..	120	119	6	4	16,487	17,122
Total ..	480	478	1,315	1,280	103,350	113,574

The female membership of these associations was 4,924 for 1925, and 3,758 for 1926.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the number of small shops purveying foodstuffs of which the proprietors are members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations accounts for the large membership.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1922 to 1926.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia, 1922 to 1926.

Membership Groups.	1000 and over.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.								
1922	10	11	11	21	38	69	307	467
1923	14	18	21	16	46	71	294	480
1924	16	19	21	19	48	68	278	469
1925	18	21	20	23	50	69	279	480
1926	20	19	22	16	54	64	283	478
MEMBERSHIP.								
1922	19,514	7,221	3,970	5,230	5,745	4,591	5,435	51,706
1923	25,982	13,732	8,044	4,784	6,965	4,931	5,649	70,087
1924	34,937	13,909	7,995	4,527	6,749	4,493	5,320	77,930
1925	58,259	15,176	7,436	5,393	7,171	4,624	5,291	103,350
1926	70,673	13,559	8,579	3,654	7,751	4,202	5,156	113,574
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.								
1922	38	14	8	10	11	9	10	100
1923	37	20	11	7	10	7	8	100
1924	44	18	10	6	9	6	7	100
1925	56	15	7	5	7	5	5	100
1926	62	12	8	3	7	4	4	100

5. **Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations each State body enjoys complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for years 1923 to 1926, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-State or federated associations having branches in two or more States :—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations, 1923 to 1926.

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN--					TOTAL.			
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.				
No. of Associations.									
1923	4	4	4	5	12	29
1924	2	6	6	11	9	34
1925	3	5	4	10	8	30
1926	4	3	5	8	8	28

MEMBERSHIP.

1923	679	2,028	465	16,521	26,832	46,525
1924	427	595	829	29,612	26,523	57,986
1925	3,899	535	634	20,549	25,778	51,395
1926	534	432	1,861	24,118	25,950	52,895

Of the total membership of 113,574 of all employers' associations, 46.57 per cent. are organized on an inter-State basis.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. **The International Labour Conference, 1926.**—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences and the institution of the International Labour Office. In the report referred to, information was given regarding the activities of the Labour Office and the reports of the five Annual Labour Conferences, which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15, and of the Seventh Conference in Labour Report No. 16.

The Eighth and Ninth Conferences were held at Geneva from 26th May to 5th June, and from 7th to 24th June, 1926. Australia was represented by The Right Honorable Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner, Government delegate; A. J. McNeil, Esq., Employers' delegate; John Albert Beasley, Esq., Employees' delegate.

The Agenda comprised the following items:—

Eighth Session.—(i.) Simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Ninth Session.—(i.) International codification of the rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement.

(ii.) General principles for the inspection of conditions of work of seamen.

As regards the Eighth Session, the Conference adopted a draft convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, and also adopted recommendations regarding the following matters, viz.:—Protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship; provision of interpreters; native labour; scientific organization of industry; unemployment; hours convention.

As regards the Ninth Session, Conference adopted draft conventions covering (i) and the rights of repatriation of seamen. Resolutions were also adopted in regard to the following, viz.:—Repatriation of masters and apprentices; general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen; the placing on the Agenda Paper the question of articles of agreement for the fishing industry and other forms of navigation excluded from above-mentioned convention; inviting Governments to take steps to ensure the repatriation of fishermen left in foreign ports; penalties in respect of violations of articles of agreement; to place on the Agenda of a Special Maritime Session in 1928 the question of the regulation of hours of work on board ship; seamen's welfare ashore; collection of information relative to conditions of work in sponge-fishing, pearl fishing, &c.

2. **Unemployment.**—In the following table the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1926. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *International Labour Review* published by the International Labour Office:—

Unemployment in various countries during 1926.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed During Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia ..	..	..	8.2	..	..	6.7	..	..	7.6	..	..	5.7	7.1
Belgium ..	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.6	1.5
Canada ..	5.4	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.7
Denmark ..	30.1	27.5	21.4	16.6	14.8	15.8	17.0	17.0	16.5	18.5	22.1	32.7	20.8
Germany ..	22.2	21.6	21.7	19.1	18.2	17.2	16.6	15.0	12.7	10.2	8.3	7.3	15.8
Great Britain ..	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.3	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.2	12.2	12.2
Holland ..	17.7	10.5	7.9	6.5	6.3	5.9	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.4	8.9	12.1	8.7
New Zealand ..	..	5.0	..	..	6.6	..	..	8.3	..	..	6.7	..	6.7
Norway ..	23.4	24.2	24.5	25.8	23.7	22.1	20.4	21.4	22.3	24.4	24.9	24.7	23.5
Sweden ..	15.7	14.8	14.7	12.3	9.9	9.6	8.6	8.3	9.1	11.4	12.9	19.1	12.2
Switzerland ..	..	..	2.7	..	..	2.4	..	..	2.8	..	..	5.6	3.4

3. **Trade Unionism in other Countries.**—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries, and the percentage of such membership on total population. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the *Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions*.

Trade Unions—Membership, 31st December, 1924.

Country.	Population. (a)	Total No. of Organized Workers.	No. of Organized Workers per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Country.	Population. (a)	Total No. of Organized Workers.	No. of Organized Workers per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Austria ..	6,526,661	1,044,068	160	France ..	39,209,766	1,068,046	27
Great Britain ..	40,560,588	5,531,000	136	Estonia ..	1,110,538	30,000	27
Australia ..	5,873,503	729,155	124	Memel ..	150,000	3,894	26
Czecho-Slovakia ..	13,611,349	1,669,456	123	Latvia ..	1,596,131	38,867	24
Germany ..	59,852,682	6,900,000	115	Canada ..	8,788,483	201,981	23
Belgium ..	7,539,568	726,126	96	Spain ..	21,658,222	453,578	21
Denmark ..	3,267,831	306,158	94	Poland ..	27,178,690	539,089	19
Sweden ..	5,987,520	451,650	75	Argentina ..	8,698,516	120,000	14
New Zealand ..	1,316,174	96,822	74	Finland ..	3,402,593	47,312	14
Holland ..	7,086,913	517,914	73	Bulgaria ..	4,958,400	49,803	10
Switzerland ..	3,880,320	261,713	67	Portugal ..	6,032,991	36,000	6
Mexico ..	13,886,948	838,000	62	Jugo-Slavia	12,017,323	64,000	5
Luxemburg ..	260,767	14,087	54	Peru ..	5,550,000	25,000	5
Italy ..	38,835,941	2,234,520	51	Japan ..	57,655,000	230,000	4
Russia ..	131,299,007	6,604,684	50	Roumania ..	17,393,149	46,863	3
Chile ..	3,754,951	162,000	43	South Africa	8,000,000	27,670	3
Iceland ..	94,690	4,000	42	Brazil ..	30,635,605	104,000	3
Norway ..	2,649,775	94,567	36	British India	319,929,583	195,800	1
Cuba ..	2,889,004	100,000	35	Dutch East			
U.S.A.(b) ..	106,138,806	3,606,738	35	Indies ..	49,350,834	60,000	1
Ireland ..	4,390,219	148,501	34	Egypt ..	13,000,000	12,000	0.9
Hungary ..	8,119,432	267,885	33	China ..	436,094,953	300,000	0.7

(a) The population figures are taken principally from Hübner's *Geographische-statistische Tabellen* 1924, and are exclusive of colonies or dependencies.

(b) Continental America and Hawaii.

4. **Employers' Associations in Great Britain.**—The principal Employers' Association in Great Britain is the Federation of British Industries. This Federation is composed of 188 local associations, covering over 2,000 firms and companies.

There are, moreover, other general associations of employers, such as The National Union of Manufacturers, The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and The National Chamber of Trade, but information concerning their membership is not available.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1925 and 1926.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1925.	1926.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1925.	1926.
GROUP I. METALS—		s. d.	s. d.	GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.—		s. d.	s. d.
Iron—Pig—				Currants ..	lb.	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mixed Nos.	ton	157 6	140 0	Raisins ..	doz. 1 lb.	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rod and Bar	"	405 0	415 10	Herrings ..	tins	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9
Angle and Tee	"	358 9	352 1	Salmon ..	doz. hlvs.	16 6	20 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plate ..	"	316 3	303 7 9	Sardines ..	lb.	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9
Hoop ..	"	380 0	380 10	Tea ..	"	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galvanized				Coffee ..	"	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corrugated	"	573 11	572 1	Cocoa ..	"	1 3	1 3
Wire Fencing	"	300 0	291 8	Sugar ..	ton	781 0	777 7
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	1,281 3	1,281 1	Macaroni ..	lb.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead—Sheet ..	"	1,026 3	979 2	Tapioca ..	ewt.	22 11	20 5
Piping ..	lb.	1,160 0	1,160 0	Rice ..	ton	445 0	445 0
Copper—Sheet	lb.	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Salt—Fine ..	"	128 8	130 0
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	40 8	44 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rock ..	doz. 1 lb.	157 6	150 0
Tinned Plates	cwt.	33 9	35 10	Mustard ..	tins	45 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quicksilver ..	lb.	4 9	4 9	Starch ..	lb.	0 11	0 11
GROUP II. TEXTILES				Blue ..	"	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
LEATHER, ETC.—				Matches ..	gross	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jute Goods—				Candles ..	lb.	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Branbags ..	doz.	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kerosene ..	gallon	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cornacks ..	"	13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tobacco ..	lb.	a	a
Woollpacks ..	each	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	GROUP VI. MEAT—			
Leather—				Beef ..	100 lb.	34 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Factory Crop	lb.	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mutton ..	lb.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waxed Kip	"	2 0	2 0	Lamb ..	"	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waxed Split	"	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	Veal ..	"	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotton—Raw	"	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pork ..	"	0 10	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wool ..	"	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	GROUP VII.			
Twine—Reaper	"	a	a	BUILDING			
and Binder	"			MATERIAL—			
Tallow ..	ton	761 7	704 11	Timber, Flooring			
GROUP III. AGRICULT' L PRODUCE—				6 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$..	100 ft. lin.	20 7	19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat ..	bushel	6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 x 2 ..	"	15 8	15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour ..	ton	296 2	293 11	6 x 3 ..	"	13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bran ..	"	150 9	148 2	6 x 4 ..	"	10 10	9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pollard ..	"	170 0	185 7	Weatherboards	"	11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats ..	bushel	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oregon ..	1,000 ft.		
Oatmeal ..	ton	477 6	537 6	Shelving ..	sp.	221 8	219 2
Barley—English	bushel	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cement ..	cask	488 0	464 2
Cape ..	"	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	White Lead ..	ton	20 2	20 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maize ..	"	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Slates ..	1,000	1,272 11	1,331 3
Hay ..	ton	183 5	200 0	GROUP VIII.			
Straw ..	"	58 3	64 7	CHEMICALS—			
Peas ..	bushel	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cream of Tartar	lb.	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes ..	ton	184 6	232 9	Carbonate of	ton	275 0	275 0
Malt ..	bushel	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Soda ..	"	715 0	715 0
Chaff ..	ton	111 2	134 2	Saltpetre ..	"	235 0	235 0
Onions ..	"	293 5	323 0	Sulphur ..	"	550 0	550 0
GROUP IV. DAIRY				Caustic Soda ..	"		
PRODUCE—				Potassium			
Ham ..	lb.	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cyanide ..	lb.	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon ..	"	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alum ..	ton	435 0	435 0
Cheese ..	"	1 1	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Butter ..	"	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Lard ..	doz.	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Eggs ..	doz.	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Honey ..	lb.	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Beeswax ..	"	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$				

a Not available.

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section II.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1926.

Items.	Bread.	Flour.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Jam.	Oat-meal.	Rais-ins.	Cur-rants.	Starch.
Unit of Quantity ..	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney ..	6'1	62'0	27'2	26'4	4'6	3'4	3'6	8'5	4'1	8'7	8'7	9'8
Newcastle ..	5'9	62'5	26'5	25'9	4'9	3'7	4'0	8'0	4'4	9'3	8'6	9'8
Broken Hill ..	6'4	61'4	32'0	29'4	5'2	5'7	5'7	8'2	4'5	10'2	9'1	10'9
Goulburn ..	6'1	61'7	28'4	28'4	5'0	4'0	4'0	8'4	4'6	11'1	9'1	12'0
Bathurst ..	5'8	60'7	27'1	27'3	4'8	4'0	4'6	8'7	4'8	10'7	8'8	11'0
Weighted Average ..	6'1	62'0	27'2	26'5	4'7	3'5	3'7	8'5	4'2	8'9	8'7	9'9
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	5'6	60'8	28'2	27'0	4'5	3'3	3'2	7'6	3'7	9'6	8'7	10'5
Ballarat ..	6'0	58'0	24'7	24'3	4'9	3'4	3'5	7'1	3'8	9'2	8'8	10'4
Bendigo ..	6'5	62'7	24'5	22'8	5'0	3'8	3'9	7'3	4'1	8'5	8'8	10'7
Geelong ..	6'0	57'4	24'7	25'9	4'5	3'2	3'7	7'1	3'4	9'0	8'6	9'6
Warrnambool ..	6'5	58'4	24'8	26'4	5'0	3'5	3'4	6'8	4'1	9'8	8'5	10'0
Weighted Average ..	5'6	60'6	27'8	26'7	4'5	3'3	3'3	7'6	3'7	9'5	8'7	10'5
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	5'8	68'7	27'6	29'5	4'5	3'1	2'9	7'5	3'5	10'2	8'8	9'8
Toowoomba ..	6'2	74'0	27'5	27'2	4'8	3'4	3'4	8'2	4'1	9'6	9'2	11'2
Rockhampton ..	6'3	70'7	26'4	28'2	4'8	3'4	3'3	8'3	4'4	9'5	9'0	10'3
Charters Towers ..	6'6	73'0	29'7	30'8	5'2	3'8	4'3	9'5	4'6	12'8	10'7	12'2
Warwick ..	6'2	76'5	29'5	27'2	5'0	3'6	3'9	8'5	4'5	11'1	9'8	11'6
Weighted Average ..	5'9	69'6	27'6	29'2	4'6	3'2	3'1	7'7	3'7	10'2	8'9	10'1
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	5'7	61'8	27'5	28'4	4'5	3'8	3'6	7'2	3'8	7'5	7'4	9'7
Kadina, etc. ..	5'7	54'5	28'5	32'6	4'8	4'4	4'6	7'7	4'4	10'1	7'6	10'7
Port Pirie ..	5'5	63'7	29'5	29'6	4'8	4'3	4'4	7'5	4'6	9'7	8'1	10'0
Mt. Gambier ..	5'6	58'6	29'5	31'4	4'6	4'1	4'6	7'2	3'9	9'4	8'7	10'6
Peterborough ..	5'7	68'4	30'5	33'5	5'0	4'5	4'4	7'7	4'8	10'0	7'8	11'2
Weighted Average ..	5'7	61'6	27'7	28'7	4'5	3'8	3'7	7'2	3'9	7'7	7'4	9'8
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth ..	6'0	58'8	24'5	21'7	4'7	3'1	3'3	7'4	3'8	5'3	5'5	9'3
Kalgoorlie ..	6'5	63'5	30'5	28'4	5'5	4'2	4'9	8'7	4'2	6'8	7'5	12'2
Northam ..	6'0	58'6	28'7	24'0	5'3	3'1	3'8	8'2	4'0	6'1	6'0	11'0
Bunbury ..	6'0	66'3	25'1	25'3	5'3	3'8	4'1	9'1	4'1	7'9	7'7	11'2
Geraldton ..	6'5	60'5	29'6	21'0	5'1	4'0	4'2	8'6	4'9	8'1	8'4	12'0
Weighted Average ..	6'0	59'5	25'3	22'5	4'8	3'3	3'5	7'6	3'8	5'6	5'9	9'7
TASMANIA—												
Hobart ..	5'5	58'6	26'2	23'0	4'5	3'7	4'1	7'1	3'8	9'6	9'4	10'3
Launceston ..	4'9	55'9	25'2	23'2	4'5	3'4	3'4	7'3	3'5	8'8	8'9	10'3
Burnie ..	5'3	57'5	28'2	24'9	4'5	3'7	3'3	7'7	4'1	9'5	8'0	10'2
Devonport ..	6'0	56'5	28'4	27'1	4'5	3'7	3'8	7'8	4'0	10'2	8'2	11'1
Queenstown ..	6'0	62'8	29'8	27'5	4'6	4'1	4'5	8'3	4'7	12'3	9'5	11'8
Weighted Average ..	5'4	57'9	26'2	23'5	4'5	3'6	3'9	7'3	3'8	9'5	9'1	10'4
Weighted Average, Australia ..	5'8	62'0	27'3	26'7	4'6	3'4	3'5	7'9	3'9	8'9	8'4	10'1

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1926—continued.

Items.	Blue.	Candles	Soap.	Pota- toes.	Onions	Kero- sene.	Milk.	Butter	Cheese	Eggs.	Bacon, Middle	Bacon, Shoulder.
Unit of Quantity ..	dz. sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	gallon.	quart.	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney ..	15.0	11.7	5.4	37.2	4.1	23.5	8.6	23.2	16.1	26.1	19.6	12.4
Newcastle ..	16.1	12.3	5.5	33.4	3.7	25.1	7.5	22.9	15.6	25.6	19.1	15.4
Broken Hill ..	13.5	12.7	6.5	34.3	3.6	33.2	10.0	26.0	17.3	20.9	20.6	17.6
Goulburn ..	18.0	12.4	5.7	31.3	4.0	26.7	7.9	23.3	15.5	25.3	18.3	14.8
Bathurst ..	17.4	12.2	6.7	28.5	3.8	26.4	8.0	23.4	17.7	24.7	19.0	13.1
Weighted Average ..	15.1	11.7	5.4	36.7	4.0	23.9	8.6	23.2	16.1	25.9	19.6	12.8
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	13.1	11.6	5.3	25.4	3.0	24.5	7.7	22.4	17.6	22.8	22.2	14.5
Ballarat ..	12.4	11.8	5.6	22.3	2.7	30.8	8.0	22.3	15.3	18.9	21.4	13.6
Bendigo ..	13.6	12.0	5.1	24.4	2.6	29.8	7.0	22.3	14.5	14.8	19.9	14.1
Geelong ..	12.9	11.2	5.2	22.3	2.8	25.0	7.3	21.5	14.7	19.1	21.0	14.0
Warrnambool ..	12.1	10.3	5.4	21.1	3.0	27.3	6.4	22.8	16.5	16.7	20.9	14.2
Weighted Average ..	13.1	11.6	5.3	25.1	2.9	25.0	7.7	22.3	17.3	22.2	22.1	14.4
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	12.1	10.9	4.9	36.3	3.3	24.0	7.5	23.3	15.8	24.6	16.5	10.6
Toowoomba ..	11.8	10.4	5.2	35.3	3.4	26.1	6.9	23.9	15.6	20.5	16.5	11.4
Rockhampton ..	14.8	11.1	4.6	40.0	3.4	22.4	8.3	23.0	15.7	22.7	17.7	13.2
Charters Towers ..	17.1	13.6	5.7	47.7	4.4	24.7	9.4	25.6	19.5	29.6	19.5	15.2
Warwick ..	15.8	12.0	5.4	36.6	3.5	29.3	6.7	24.6	16.6	19.9	17.1	12.6
Weighted Average ..	12.5	11.0	5.0	37.0	3.3	24.2	7.6	23.4	15.9	24.2	16.7	11.1
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	12.9	11.7	5.8	28.0	2.8	23.1	8.0	23.2	15.2	19.9	20.1	14.3
Kadina, etc. ..	13.1	12.1	5.3	31.2	3.4	24.8	7.4	21.9	16.0	14.6	20.1	18.4
Port Pirie ..	12.5	12.8	5.7	31.9	3.4	26.6	8.0	23.7	15.8	17.5	20.4	16.6
Mt. Gambier ..	12.2	11.8	5.3	22.0	2.9	25.6	7.7	19.7	14.8	14.6	19.5	15.9
Peterborough ..	12.0	13.4	6.3	32.8	3.5	27.6	7.7	23.3	16.6	16.1	21.0	19.2
Weighted Average ..	12.9	11.8	5.8	28.2	2.8	23.4	8.0	23.1	15.3	19.5	20.1	14.6
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth ..	16.0	11.2	4.8	29.0	3.3	20.7	8.6	23.6	15.5	22.0	19.5	11.8
Kalgoorlie ..	18.1	12.3	6.5	33.7	4.0	32.9	9.8	26.2	17.7	26.3	21.1	14.7
Northam ..	16.5	12.2	4.4	33.4	3.7	23.1	7.7	25.1	16.7	17.5	20.0	14.1
Bunbury ..	17.4	12.0	5.1	31.0	4.0	24.2	8.0	24.5	17.4	23.3	20.2	13.6
Geraldton ..	18.0	12.2	4.8	33.3	3.8	24.5	7.0	26.2	17.6	24.1	21.0	14.9
Weighted Average ..	16.3	11.4	5.0	29.8	3.4	22.1	8.7	24.0	15.8	22.5	19.7	12.3
TASMANIA—												
Hobart ..	12.1	10.8	4.0	28.0	3.5	26.3	8.0	23.1	15.5	20.0	17.9	10.9
Launceston ..	11.1	10.3	5.1	25.5	3.5	24.4	7.4	22.6	15.2	19.3	18.6	10.9
Burnie ..	12.9	11.2	5.6	30.4	3.3	25.2	6.4	21.8	16.2	19.9	17.6	14.3
Devonport ..	13.8	11.1	6.0	30.2	3.6	26.4	6.4	21.3	15.9	17.5	18.1	13.3
Queenstown ..	14.1	12.4	6.6	36.2	4.0	31.2	8.1	24.1	17.1	24.6	18.8	14.0
Weighted Average ..	12.0	10.7	4.6	27.8	3.5	25.9	7.7	22.9	15.5	19.9	18.1	11.3
Weighted Average, Australia..	14.0	11.6	5.3	31.4	3.4	24.2	8.1	22.9	16.3	23.4	20.1	13.3

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1926—continued.

Items.	Ham.	Beef Fresh, Sirloin.	Beef Fresh, Rib.	Beef Fresh, Flank.	Beef Fresh, Shin.	Steak, Rump.	Steak, Shoulder.	Steak, Stewing.	Beef Co'ned, Round.	Beef Co'ned, Brisket with Bone.	Beef Co'ned, Brisket with- out Bone.	Mutt'n, Leg.
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney ..	23'9	9'4	6'9	6'1	4'1	13'8	6'1	5'1	7'1	3'3	5'5	7'6
Newcastle ..	23'4	8'5	6'9	6'3	4'6	12'0	6'5	5'7	7'6	3'9	6'3	9'4
Broken Hill ..	22'7	9'1	7'3	5'4	5'5	15'3	10'0	9'1	10'3	5'6	7'4	11'0
Goulburn ..	19'4	8'2	6'3	3'9	3'4	11'9	6'3	5'0	8'3	4'5	6'7	8'8
Bathurst ..	25'5	7'6	6'4	4'5	4'8	10'6	6'1	5'9	6'8	4'3	6'4	8'0
Weighted Average ..	23'7	9'2	6'9	6'0	4'2	13'6	6'3	5'3	7'2	3'4	5'7	7'9
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	23'9	10'3	8'4	6'5	4'9	15'0	7'5	6'1	8'5	4'2	6'2	8'2
Ballarat ..	22'6	10'0	8'4	5'9	4'3	13'8	7'2	6'5	9'6	5'5	7'4	9'6
Bendigo ..	22'2	9'4	8'5	4'8	5'3	13'5	8'3	7'2	8'6	5'5	7'4	8'8
Geelong ..	23'1	10'1	8'4	5'6	5'5	14'7	7'8	6'7	8'9	5'6	6'9	9'1
Warrnambool ..	24'2	8'9	7'2	5'7	6'2	14'3	7'6	6'7	8'6	5'6	6'4	8'8
Weighted Average ..	23'8	10'2	8'4	6'4	5'0	14'9	7'5	6'2	8'6	4'3	6'3	8'3
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	26'7	8'4	5'5	4'5	3'2	10'4	5'2	4'8	7'3	3'7	5'4	8'7
Toowoomba ..	24'3	6'9	4'8	3'8	2'8	9'1	4'3	4'2	6'2	4'0	5'1	8'9
Rockhampton ..	27'9	8'1	5'7	4'5	3'2	9'7	4'8	4'3	6'6	5'0	6'4	10'1
Charters Towers ..	26'8	8'1	5'5	4'2	3'9	10'0	5'1	5'1	6'6	4'0	6'0	9'0
Warwick ..	25'4	6'1	4'2	2'6	2'1	7'7	3'8	3'5	5'6	3'6	4'4	9'7
Weighted Average ..	26'6	8'2	5'4	4'4	3'2	10'2	5'0	4'7	7'1	3'8	5'5	8'9
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	23'2	9'9	7'7	8'3	5'6	14'7	8'7	7'9	10'1	5'7	7'4	10'2
Kadina, etc. ..	21'2	9'8	9'4	7'3	6'9	14'2	10'1	9'2	10'0	7'7	9'1	10'9
Port Pirie ..	22'6	10'1	9'3	7'2	7'0	15'0	11'3	10'6	10'7	7'7	9'8	11'4
Mt. Gambier ..	19'1	9'2	8'7	6'2	6'5	13'3	8'9	8'3	9'5	7'3	9'2	11'2
Peterborough ..	23'6	9'0	8'0	8'7	4'3	14'0	10'0	8'7	10'6	6'5	8'4	11'2
Weighted Average ..	23'2	9'9	7'8	8'2	5'7	14'7	8'9	8'0	10'1	5'9	7'6	10'3
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth ..	22'9	9'4	7'9	8'4	6'5	15'4	8'8	7'6	8'8	5'2	6'9	10'0
Kalgoorlie ..	24'1	9'9	8'3	8'9	7'4	15'4	9'6	8'0	9'5	6'4	8'3	11'5
Northam ..	22'1	11'1	8'7	10'2	7'9	15'1	10'5	9'6	11'1	6'6	8'6	11'8
Bunbury ..	22'3	10'6	8'7	8'3	7'8	13'8	10'0	9'1	10'0	6'5	8'6	11'7
Geraldton ..	24'7	10'0	9'0	8'2	8'5	13'0	10'0	9'0	10'0	8'0	9'0	11'0
Weighted Average ..	23'0	9'5	8'0	8'5	6'7	15'3	9'0	7'8	9'0	5'5	7'2	10'2
TASMANIA—												
Hobart ..	20'2	11'0	9'2	6'8	6'5	15'9	9'3	8'7	10'0	5'7	8'5	9'6
Launceston ..	20'2	11'3	9'6	6'0	6'6	14'3	9'8	9'4	10'0	6'4	8'7	11'0
Burnie ..	18'1	10'8	9'7	7'5	7'7	12'7	10'0	9'7	10'6	7'8	9'5	12'2
Devonport ..	18'2	10'6	9'2	6'7	6'9	12'0	10'1	9'2	10'0	7'4	8'7	11'6
Queenstown ..	19'3	11'7	9'8	8'0	9'3	14'0	11'4	10'7	11'3	8'0	10'7	11'7
Weighted Average ..	20'0	11'1	9'4	6'6	6'7	15'0	9'5	9'0	10'1	6'1	8'7	10'3
Weighted Average, Australia ..	23'8	9'6	7'5	6'4	4'8	14'0	7'1	6'1	8'2	4'2	6'2	8'6

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1926—continued.

Items.	Mutton, Shoulder.	Mutton, Loin.	Mutton, Neck.	Chops, Loin.	Chops, Leg.	Chops, Neck.	Pork, Leg.	Pork, Loin.	Pork, Belly.	Pork, Chops.
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—										
Sydney ..	6'0	8'9	6'0	10'0	9'2	7'2	13'1	14'2	11'1	14'2
Newcastle ..	7'0	9'7	7'5	9'7	9'6	8'0	13'6	13'3	11'0	14'0
Broken Hill ..	9'2	10'5	9'0	11'2	12'2	10'5	14'5	14'5	14'1	16'5
Goulburn ..	6'8	9'7	4'9	11'0	9'4	6'1	12'2	13'0	11'4	13'4
Bathurst ..	6'5	8'1	4'1	8'7	8'4	6'1	11'7	12'2	10'0	12'2
Weighted Average ..	6'2	9'0	6'2	10'0	9'3	7'4	13'2	14'1	11'2	14'2
VICTORIA—										
Melbourne ..	5'3	8'1	4'8	9'7	9'8	6'0	12'9	13'3	12'2	13'9
Ballarat ..	6'9	8'6	6'0	9'8	10'4	7'5	12'9	13'0	12'5	13'4
Bendigo ..	6'4	8'0	5'6	9'5	9'4	7'0	11'7	11'9	11'5	12'7
Geelong ..	6'4	9'0	6'4	9'8	9'9	7'9	12'5	12'8	12'8	13'8
Warrnambool..	6'5	8'5	6'6	9'2	9'7	7'4	10'8	10'8	10'1	11'6
Weighted Average ..	5'4	8'1	5'0	9'7	9'8	6'2	12'9	13'2	12'2	13'8
QUEENSLAND—										
Brisbane ..	6'2	8'8	8'0	9'0	9'1	8'6	12'3	12'5	10'3	12'9
Toowoomba ..	5'3	8'9	6'5	8'9	9'0	8'7	11'3	11'3	9'7	11'8
Rockhampton ..	7'4	10'2	6'0	10'3	10'3	9'5	11'7	11'5	10'0	11'7
Charters Towers	6'0	9'2	4'1	10'0	10'0	8'6	12'0	12'0	11'1	12'0
Warwick ..	6'4	9'6	4'7	9'9	9'7	7'7	10'7	10'7	7'7	10'7
Weighted Average ..	6'2	8'9	7'5	9'2	9'3	8'6	12'1	12'2	10'2	12'7
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—										
Adelaide ..	8'8	9'9	7'6	10'7	11'5	8'5	13'5	13'9	13'8	14'7
Kadina, etc. ..	9'3	10'6	8'5	11'9	12'1	9'5	12'8	12'7	11'6	12'6
Port Pirie ..	10'0	10'9	9'1	12'0	11'9	10'4	12'3	12'2	11'9	12'5
Mt. Gambier ..	9'4	10'5	8'9	11'6	11'7	9'8	11'9	12'1	11'9	12'5
Petrborough ..	9'3	10'8	9'5	11'8	12'2	10'3	12'3	12'0	11'9	13'2
Weighted Average ..	8'8	10'0	7'7	10'8	11'6	8'6	13'4	13'7	13'6	14'5
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—										
Perth ..	7'6	9'3	6'7	10'6	10'9	7'7	14'4	14'0	12'3	14'7
Kalgoorlie ..	8'7	10'9	8'2	11'5	11'9	9'0	14'5	14'2	12'2	14'9
Northam ..	9'8	10'8	8'6	11'8	11'9	9'6	14'8	14'7	13'9	14'7
Bunbury ..	9'5	10'7	8'0	11'7	11'9	8'9	13'3	13'1	12'4	13'3
Geraldton ..	8'0	10'0	7'1	11'0	11'0	9'5	15'0	15'0	12'9	15'0
Weighted Average ..	7'8	9'6	7'0	10'7	11'0	7'9	14'4	14'1	12'3	14'7
TASMANIA—										
Hobart ..	7'2	9'6	7'1	11'3	11'8	8'6	13'1	13'8	12'9	14'2
Launceston ..	9'0	11'0	8'0	12'7	12'2	9'3	12'6	12'8	12'3	13'0
Burnie ..	10'1	12'2	9'7	12'2	12'2	10'7	11'9	12'0	11'6	12'2
Devonport ..	8'4	11'1	7'5	12'4	12'4	10'0	11'4	11'7	10'8	11'9
Queenstown ..	9'6	11'2	9'5	11'8	11'5	10'3	13'6	13'6	12'7	13'6
Weighted Average ..	7'9	10'2	7'6	11'8	11'9	9'0	12'8	13'3	12'5	13'6
Weighted Average, Australia ..	6'4	8'9	6'2	10'0	9'9	7'3	13'1	13'6	11'8	14'0

Section III.

Weekly House Rents^(a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1922 to 1926.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	22 7	23 5	24 8	25 2	24 7
Newcastle	19 6	19 4	20 5	22 3	22 10
Broken Hill	12 4	11 11	12 6	13 6	14 10
Goulburn	19 6	20 8	23 7	22 8	23 5
Bathurst	13 8	14 1	16 11	18 6	19 7
Weighted Average	21 9	22 8	23 11	24 6	24 2
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	19 6	20 8	21 2	21 7	22 10
Ballarat	11 0	12 3	12 11	13 11	13 9
Bendigo	12 8	13 5	13 3	14 8	16 1
Geelong	15 7	17 0	17 1	17 9	21 1
Warrnambool	15 4	16 2	16 6	16 5	16 3
Weighted Average	18 3	19 10	20 4	20 10	22 1
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	15 2	15 6	15 7	15 8	17 11
Toowoomba	11 8	13 3	13 11	15 4	16 3
Rockhampton	10 7	10 5	10 9	13 10	14 7
Charters Towers	11 6	12 0	12 3	12 5	12 6
Warwick	11 7	13 2	14 9	14 7	15 9
Weighted Average	13 11	14 8	14 11	15 4	17 3
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	18 6	19 6	20 9	21 2	20 5
Kadina, etc.	13 7	14 4	13 4	11 8	11 1
Port Pirie	13 3	13 4	13 6	14 1	15 3
Mount Gambier	10 10	10 10	10 11	11 1	11 8
Peterborough	12 6	13 7	16 6	17 1	16 5
Weighted Average	17 8	18 11	20 0	20 4	19 8
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	16 11	17 5	17 8	18 0	19 9
Kalgoorlie	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 1	12 1
Northam .. .. .	..	15 1	17 11	18 11	18 10
Bunbury	15 0	15 6	15 7	15 9	15 7
Geraldton	16 10	18 2	18 2	18 10	18 11
Weighted Average	15 11	16 10	17 1	17 5	18 10
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	18 3	20 3	21 5	22 2	21 11
Launceston	15 10	16 9	17 1	17 9	17 6
Burnie .. .. .	..	17 1	17 6	18 0	17 3
Devonport .. .. .	..	16 6	17 2	16 9	16 8
Queenstown	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	8 9
Weighted Average	15 11	18 7	19 6	20 1	19 9
Weighted Average, Australia	18 9	20 1	20 10	21 5	21 10

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1926.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an (a). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1926. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 75s. to 80s.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 75s. and 80s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coopering—						
Coopers	117 0	129 0	117 6	113 6	114 0	110 0
Furniture and Bedding—						
Bedding Makers' ..	106 0	102 6	104 6	99 0	103 0	100 0
Boult's Carver Operators ..	112 6	111 6	110 11	104 0	109 0	109 6
Cabinetmakers ..	110 0	109 6	110 11	104 0	109 0	106 0
Carpet Cutters ..	118 0	114 0	..	..	..	106 0
„ Layers ..	109 0	109 6	91 6	..	90 0	106 0
„ Planners ..	109 0	114 0	..	104 0	90 0	106 0
Chairmakers ..	110 0	109 6	110 11	104 0	109 0	106 0
Drape Cutters ..	118 0	109 6	..	99 0	..	106 0
French Polishers ..	110 0	109 6	110 11	104 0	106 0	106 0
Upholsterers ..	110 0	109 6	110 11	104 0	109 0	106 0
Wood Carvers ..	110 0	109 6	110 11	104 0	109 0	106 0
„ Machinists ..	110 0	103 6	110 11	104 0	106/ & 109/	102/6 & 109/6
„ Turners ..	110 0	109 6	110 11	104 0	109 0	106 0
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers	103 0	101 0	104 6	91/6 to 102/	..	100 0
Makers	103 0	101 0	104 6	91/6 to 102/	98 0	100 0
Varnishers	103 0	101 0	104 6	86 6	..	100 0
Organ Building—						
Journeymen	114 9	91/6 & 115/	107 6	90/ to 110/a	..	..
Overmantels and Mantel-pieces—						
Journeymen	110 0	109 6	110 11	91 6	109 0	106 0

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (1a) 15 hours. (1b) 16½ hours. (1c) 28 hours. (1d) 25 hours. (1e) 27 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (3a) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4a) 41½ hours. (4b) 40 hours. (4c) 41 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43 hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (5c) 43½ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (8a) 45½ hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10a) 46½ hours. (11) 46½ hours. (11a) 46½ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (12b) 47½ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (18a) 51½ hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (26a) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (27a) 55½ hours. (27b) 55½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (28a) 56½ hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33a) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (35a) 66 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38a) 88 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39b) 108 hours per fortnight. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39d) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (40a) 120 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43a) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (44a) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47a) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47b) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48a) 56 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48b) 55½ hours (summer), 54½ hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49a) 56½ hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49b) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50a) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50b) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 45 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours (four months each in each year). (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (62) 176 hours per month. (63) 200 hours per month. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter).

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Piano Making—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Cabinetmakers ..	£110 0	111 6	£107 6	98/to112/6a	..	..
Framemakers—Iron ..	£106 9	95 0	..	..	..	..
Wood ..	£106 9	103/6 to 111/6	..	..	..	..
French Polishers ..	£110 0	109 6	£107 6	100/to106/a	..	..
Veneers ..	£110 0	95 0	£107 6	..	..	..
Wood Carvers ..	£110 0	103/6 to 111/6	..	..	..	..
„ Turners ..	£110 0	111 6	..	..	..	..
Picture Framing—						
Compo. Workers ..	£104 0	98 0	£93 0	..	} 100 0 {	..
Fitters Up ..	£104 0	98 0	£93 0	..		..
General Hands ..	£104 0	92 6	£93 0	87 6		£80 0a
Gilders ..	£104 0	104 0	£93 0	..		..
Joiners ..	£104 0	104 0	£93 0	80/to120/		..
Mount Cutters ..	£104 0	104 0	£93 0	..		..
Sawyers—Band or Jig	£104 0	106 6	£93 0	..		..
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—						
Box and Casemakers	£103 6	£100 6	£93 6	£98 0	92 6	£100 6
Labourers ..	£91 6	£88 6	£92 7	£86 0	£87 0	£88 6
Machinists—						
Box Printing ..	£97 6	£94 6	£93 6	£92 0	..	£94 6
Boulds Carver ..	£112 6	£109 6	£99 0	£107 0	..	£109 6
Buzzer or Joinder ..	£106 6	£103 6	£94 5	£101 0	£99 6	£103 6
General Joiner ..	£110 6	£107 6	..	£105 0	£105 0	£107 6
Mortising or Boring	£100 6	£97 6	£93 6	£95 0	£93 6	£97 6
Moulding ..	£106 6	£103 6	£99 0	£101 0	£99 6	£103 6
Moulding(own Grinder)	£112 6	£109 6	..	£107 0	£105 6	£109 6
Nailing ..	£101 6	£98 6	£93 6	£96 0	..	£98 6
Planing ..	£109 6	£106 6	£98 1	£104 0	£99/6 & 105/6	£106 6
Sandpapering ..	£100 6	£97 6	£92 7	£95 0	£93/6 & 96/6	£97 6
Shaping ..	£112 6	£109 6	£111 10	£107 0	£109 6	£109 6
Tenoning ..	£106 6	£103 6	£98 1	£101 0	£99/6 & 105/	£103 6
Ordermen ..	£103 6	£100 6	£95 4	£98 0	£99 0	£100 6
Pullers or Tailers Out	£97 6	£88/6 & 94/6	£92/7 to 95/4	£86/ & 92/	£90 6	£88/6 & 94/6
Saw Doctors ..	£121/6 & 129/6	£118/6 & 126/6	£108 2	£116/ & 124/	£105 0	£118/6 & 126/6
„ Sharpeners ..	£106 6	£103 6	£99 11	£101 0	£105 0	£103/6
Sawyers—						
Band or Jig ..	£109/6 & 111/6	£100/6 & 106/6	£100 10	£98/ & 104/	£96/6 & 102/6	£100/6 & 106/6
Circular ..	£101/6 & 109/6	£98/6 & 104/6	£98 1	£96/ & 102/	£94/6 to 102/6	£98/6 & 104/6
Gang Frame ..	£101/6	£99/6 & 102/6	£95 4	£97/ & 100/	£98 6	£99/6 & 102/6
Recut Band ..	£101/6 & 109/6	£100/6 & 106/6	£99 0	£98/ & 104/	£96/6 & 102/6	£100/6 & 106/6
Stackers per hour	2 6	2 6	2 5½	2 6	1/11½ & 2/0½	2 6
Tallymen ..	£103 6	£100 6	£95 4	£98 0	£96 6	£100 6
Wood Turners ..	£109 6	£106 6	£101 9	£104 0	£108 0	£106 6
Undertaking—						
Coachmen ..	£102 0	£95 0	£87/6 & 95/	82/ to 110/a	93 0	80 0a
Coffin Makers or Trimmers ..	£111 6	100/ & 106/	£90/ & 95/	82/ to 125/a	93/ & 103/b	90 0a
Venetian Blind Making—						
Journeymen ..	£101 6	..	£110 11	99 0	..	102 6

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Agricultural Implements—						
Assemblers ..	£93 6	97 0	£88 0	93 6	£95 4	..
Blacksmiths ..	109 6	110 6	..	108 0	£113 4	..
Bulldozermen ..	£92 0	103 0	..	99 6	£101 4	..
Carpenters ..	£91 6	107 6	..	104 0	£108 4	..
Drillers ..	£92 0	96 0	..	92 6	£95 4	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. *b* 44 and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Agricultural Implements — <i>continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers ..	100/ & 106/	100/ to 106/	..	94 0	..	..
Fitters ..	⁹⁵ /6 & 105/6	103/ to 107/6	..	99/6 to 104/	¹⁰⁷ 4	..
Grinders ..	⁹² 0	100 0	..	99 6	..	..
Labourers—unskilled ..	⁸⁴ 0	92 6	..	89 0	⁸³ 4	..
Machinists—Iron ..	⁹² / & 99/6	100 0	..	97 6	¹⁰⁵ 4	..
Wood ..	⁹² / & 99/6	94 9	..	94/ & 100/	..	..
Painters—Brush ..	⁸⁴ 6	95 6	..	92 0	..	..
Scroll ..	⁹¹ 6	107 6	..	104 0	..	..
Patternmakers ..	¹¹³ 6	115 6	..	112 0	¹¹⁶ 4	..
Sheet Iron Workers ..	⁹² 0	107 6	..	104 0	..	..
Storemen ..	⁸⁷ 0	92 6	⁸⁸ 0	89 0	¹⁰³ 4	..
Strikers ..	⁸⁴ 6	97 0	..	93 6	⁸⁶ 4	..
Turners ..	¹⁰³ 6	107 6	..	104 0	¹⁰⁷ 4	..
Wheelwrights ..	⁹¹ 6	107 6	..	104 0	..	..
Bedstead Making—						
Metallic—						
Blacksmiths ..	⁹⁸ / & 104/	100 6	¹⁰⁰ 10	96 6	..	..
Chillfitters—Modellers ..	⁹⁹ 0	109 0	¹⁰⁴ 6	105 0	..	..
Other ..	⁹⁹ 0	102 0	⁹¹ /8 & 97/2	98 0	..	..
Chippers ..	⁹⁴ 0	97 0	⁹³ 6	93 0	..	..
Cutters, etc. ..	⁹⁴ 0	97 0	⁹³ 6	89 0	..	..
Electroplaters ..	⁹⁹ 0	110 0	⁹⁹ 0	106 0	..	..
Fitters Up ..	⁹⁵ 0	99/ & 102/	⁹⁴ 5	95 0	..	..
Foundry Hands ..	⁹⁴ 0	100 0	⁹³ 6	89 0	..	..
Frame Setters ..	⁹⁷ 0	100 6	⁹⁶ 3	96 6	..	..
Furnacemen ..	⁹⁴ / & 99/	100 0	⁹⁷ 2	98 6	..	..
Japanners ..	⁹⁵ 0	99 0	⁹² 7	95 0	..	..
Lacquerers ..	⁹⁸ 0	97 0	⁹² 7	93 0	..	..
Mounters ..	⁹⁵ 0	102 0	⁹² 7	96 0	..	..
Polishers ..	⁹⁶ 0	96 0	⁸⁴ 4	92 0	..	..
Boiler Making—						
Journeymen ..	120 6	113 6	¹⁰⁷ 3	115 0	109 0	105 6
Railwaymen ..	¹¹² 6	113 6	¹⁰⁷ 3	110 0	¹¹⁴ 9	106 0
Brass Working—						
Coremakers ..	¹⁰⁵ /6 & 109/6	101 6	¹⁰⁷ 3	97 6	109 0	93 6
Dressers ..	104/ & 105/	98 6	⁸⁸ 0	91 6	91 0	87 6
Finishers ..	115 6	113 6	¹⁰⁷ 3	110 0	109 0	113 0
Furnacemen ..	108/ & 120/	101 6	⁸⁸ / to 97/2	97 6	103 0	87 6
Moulders ..	¹⁰⁵ /6 & 109/6	105/6 & 113/6	¹⁰³ /7 & 107/3	109 6	109 0	93 6
Polishers ..	¹⁰¹ /6 & 105/6	97 0	¹⁰⁷ 3	97 6	97 0	86 0
Cycles and Motors—						
Assemblers ..	⁹⁰ 0	92/ & 97/	¹⁰⁷ /3 & 110/11	91 0a	109 0	80 0
Cleaners ..	⁸⁵ 4	..	⁸⁶ 2	..	..	..
Filers ..	⁸⁷ 0	92 0	⁸⁶ 2	..	109 0	..
Fitters ..	⁹¹ 8	97 0	¹⁰⁷ /3 & 110/11	108 0a	109 0	88 0
Frame Builders ..	⁸² / & 91/8	97/ & 99/6	¹⁰⁷ /3 & 110/11	85/6 to 105/a	..	80 0
Repairers ..	⁹¹ 8	97/ & 99/6	¹⁰⁷ /3 & 110/11	85/6 to 100/a	..	80 0
Turners—Cycle ..	⁹¹ 8	108 0	..	102/ to 109/6a	109 0	88 0
Motor ..	⁹¹ 8	108 0	..	102/ to 109/6a	..	88 0
Wheel Builders ..	⁸⁷ 0	92 0	¹⁰⁷ /3 & 110/11	..	..	80 0
Electrical Installation—						
Armature Winders ..	¹¹⁷ 0	114 6	¹¹⁰ 0	111 0	109 0	114 6
Cable Jointers ..	¹¹⁷ 0	107 0	¹⁰⁷ 3	111 0	..	107 0
Fitters ..	¹¹⁷ 0	114 6	¹¹⁰ 0	111 0	109 0	114 6
Linesmen ..	¹⁰⁹ 0	105 0	¹⁰⁷ 3	101 6	103 0	105 0
Mechanics ..	¹⁰⁹ 0	107 0	¹⁰⁷ 3	103 6	109 0	107 0
Patrolmen ..	..	95/ & 107/	⁹³ 0	91 6	..	95/ & 107/
Wiremen ..	¹⁰⁹ 0	107 0	¹⁰⁷ 3	103 6	103 0	107 0
Assistant ..	..	88 6	⁹⁰ 0	..	..	88 6
Other Adults ..	..	88 6	⁹⁰ 0	85 0	85 0	88 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	£117 0	114 6	£110 0	111 0	109 0	114 6
Cable Jointers ..	£117 0	107 0	£107 3	111 0	..	107 0
Carboner, Arc Lamp Attendant ..	£97 0	95 0	£91 8	91 6	..	95 0
Instrument Makers ..	£117 0	107 0	£110 0	103 6	109 0	107 0
Linesmen ..	£109 0	105 0	£107 3	101 6	103 0	105 0
Meter Fixers ..	£109 0	95 0	..	91 6	..	95 0
„ Testers ..	£109 0	103 6	£107 3	100 0	..	103 6
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	107 6	£93 0	91 6	..	107 0
Shift Electricians ..	£117 0	108/ & 114/6	£120 0	..	..	108/ & 114/6
Sub-Station Attendants ..	..	108/ & 114/6	..	..	..	108/ & 114/6
Switchboard Attendants ..	..	103 6	£90 0	103 6	..	103 6
Switchmen ..	..	95 0	..	103 6	..	95 0
Other Adults ..	..	88 6	£90 0	85 0	..	88 6
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters ..	£117 0	114 6	£110 0	111 0	109 0	114 6
Mechanics ..	£109 0	107 0	£107 3	103 6	109 0	107 0
Wiremen ..	£109 0	107 0	£107 3	103 6	103 0	107 0
Electroplating—						
Makers Up ..	£102 6	87 6	..	110/to135/a	..	..
Platers ..	£102/6 & 110/6	111 0	£99 0	109 6	109 0	88 0
Polishers ..	£102/6 & 104/6	97 0	£93/6 & 99/	97 6	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	115 6	113 6	£110 11	110 0	109 0	113 0
Bolt and Nut Machinists ..	103 6	101 6	£88 0	98 0	97 0	101 0
Borers and Slotters ..	115 6	113 6	£107 3	110 0	109 0	113 0
Brassfinishers ..	115 6	113 6	£107 3	110 0	109 0	113 0
Coppersmiths ..	115 6	113 6	£110 11	110 0	109 0	113 0
Drillers—Radial ..	115 6	113 6	£99 11	110 0	109 0	113 0
„ Other ..	103 6	101 6	£99 11	98 0	97 0	101 0
Drophammer Smiths ..	115 6	113 6	£110 11	110 0	109 0	113 0
Fitters ..	115 6	113 6	£107 3	110 0	109 0	113 0
Lappers and Grinders ..	107/6 & 115 6	105/6 & 113 6	£107 3	102/to 110/	101/ & 109/	105/ & 113/
Millers—Universal ..	115 6	113 6	..	110 0	109 0	113 0
„ Other ..	115 6	113 6	£107 3	110 0	109 0	113 0
Oliversmiths ..	115 6	113 6	£110 11	110 0	109 0	113 0
Pattern Makers ..	124 6	122 6	£112 9	119 0	118 0	122 0
Planers—Rail and Plate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Edge ..	107 6	105 6	£92 7	102 0	101 0	105 0
„ Other ..	115 6	113 6	£107 3	110 0	109 0	113 0
Shapers ..	115 6	113 6	£107 3	110 0	109 0	113 0
Springsmiths ..	115 6	113 6	..	110 0	109 0	113 0
Turners ..	115 6	113 6	£107 3	110 0	109 0	113 0
Farriery—						
Firemen ..	£110 0	110 0	£95 0	111 0	106 0	..
Floormen ..	£105 0	110 0	£95 0	106 0	90 6	..
Shoemsmiths ..	£110 0	110 0	£95 0	111 0	106 0	..
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Boilermakers' Helpers ..	102 0	99 6	£88 0	97 0	91 0	86 0
„ Labourers ..	96 0	93 6	£88 0	91 0	85 0	81 6
Engineers' Labourers ..	96 0	89 6	£86 2	91 0	91 0	89/ & 95/
Furnacemen's Assists. ..	102 0	95 6	£86 2	97 0	91 0	86 0
Moulders' Labourers ..	96 0	89 6	£86 2	91 0	91 0	86 0
Strikers ..	102 0	96 6	£88 0	99 0	91 0	89/ & 95/
Moulding—Iron—						
Coremakers—Machine ..	£109 6	98 6	£107 3	102 6	109 0	105 6
„ Other ..	120 6	121 6	£107 3	115 0	109 0	118 0
Dressers and Fettlers ..	104/ & 105/	93 6	£88 0	84 6	91 0	87 6
Furnacemen ..	108/ & 120/	97 6	£88/to 97/2	94 6	103 0	87 6
Moulders—Machine ..	£105 6	98 6	£103 7	90 6	109 0	105 6
„ Other ..	120 6	121 6	£107 3	115 0	109 0	118 0
Moulding—Piano Frames—						
Moulders ..	£98/ & 103/	109 6	£103/7 to 107/3	..	..	..

(a) Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Moulding-Pipes—Bank—						
Casters and Finishers	°90 0	89 6	°97 2	97 6	..	..
Coremakers ..	°90 0	106/6 to 113/6	°89 10	97 6	..	..
Footmen—4 in. and under ..	°98 0	98 6	°99 0	97 6	°101 10	..
„ 5 and 6 in.	°100 0	102 6	°99 0	97 6	..	105 6
Headmen—4 in. and under ..	°104 0	106 6	°106 4	102 6	°107 4	..
„ 5 and 6 in.	°106 0	113 6	°106 4	102 6	..	105 6
Moulding-Pipes—Machine						
Coremakers—Faucet	°90 0	106/6 to 113/6	°89 10	..	..	..
„ Spigot ..	°90 0	98/6 to 102/6	°89 10	..	..	..
Finishers and Casters	°90 0	106/6 to 113/6	°97 2	..	..	..
Moulding-Pipes—Vertical						
Casters ..	°93 0	95 6	°97 2	..	98 6	105 6
Coremakers ..	°93 0	95 6	°89 10	97 6	92/6 & 98/6	105 6
Corers ..	°93 0	95 6	°97 2	..	92 6	..
Rammers ..	°93 0	95 6	°91 8	97 6	98 6	105 6
Moulding—Steel—						
Coremakers ..	110/6 & 120/6	121 6	°107 3	102/6 & 115/	109 0	108/6 & 118/
Moulders ..	110/6 & 120/6	121 6	°103/7 to 107/3	102/6 & 115/	109 0	108/6 & 118/
Moulding—Stove—						
Moulders ..	°98/ & 103/	109 6	°92 7	101 0	109 0	..
Ovenmaking—						
Blacksmiths ..	°103 6	100 6	°110 11	101/ & 103/	109 0	..
Grinders and Polishers	°101 0	102 0	°86 2	98 0	85 0	..
Ovenmakers ..	°105/6 & 111/6	104/ & 107/	°92 7	101/ & 103/	96 0	..
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	°84 6	93/ & 98/	°99 4	97 6	96 0	108/ & 112/
Japaners—						
Coating or Brushwork ..	°88/6 to 120/a	98 0	°101 2	91 6	..	..
Grainers, Liners, etc.	..	99 0	°101 2	93 6	..	..
Ornamental ..	°120/ to 130/a	105 0	°101 2	102 6	..	..
Machinists ..	°84/6 & 90/6	101 0	°101 2	89/6 & 94/6	96/ & 100/	..
Solders ..	°84/6 & 88/6	98/ & 101/	°101 2	91 6	96/ & 100/	..
Tinsmiths ..	°98 6	105/6 & 114/	°101 2	101/6 & 105/6	96/ & 100/	108 0
Wireworking — Barbed Wire—						
Toolsharpeners or Machinist ..	°100 6	93 3	..	85/6 to 91/6	90/ to 95/a	..
Galvanizing^b—						
Galvanizers ..	°99 6	103 3	°114 0	98 6	..	..
Pickers ..	°94 0	97 3	°97 6	91 6	..	..
„ Assistant ..	°88 0	91 3	..	..	..	..
Nailmaking^b—						
Case Wiremen ..	°88 0	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Labourers ..	°88 0	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Setters Up ..	°107 0	101 0	..	85/6 & 97/6	..	..
Storemen ..	°94 6	96 0	..	85 6	..	..
Toolmakers ..	°107 0	108 0	..	85 6	..	..
Wire Netting Working^b—						
Hand-Loom Weavers	°99 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers	°99 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Strikers ..	..	96 6	..	..	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	°100 0	100 0	..	90 0	100 0a	105 0a

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. *b* Rates for Sydney are taken from awards covering employees of Lysaght Bros. & Co. Ltd.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Aerated Water and						
Cordials—						
Bottlers	94 0	91 6	85 0	88 0	90 0	92 0
Bottlewashers ..	91 6	89 0	85 0	85 6	85 0	90 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	98/6 to 106/6	95/6 to 103/6	94/ to 102/	95/6 & 99/6	97 0	95/6 to 103/6
„ (One Horse) ..	93 6	90/6	92 0	90/6	97 0	90/6
„ (Two Horses) ..	98 6	95/6	97 0	95/6	97 0	95/6
Grooms or Stablemen	92 6	89 6	85 0	89 6	93 6	89 6
Loaders	91 6	89 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	90 0
Packers	91 6	89 0	85 0	85 6	90 0	90 0
Writers	91 6	89 0	..	85 6	90 0	90 0
Baking (Bread)—						
Board Hands	127 6	120 0	103/ & 105/6	107 6	95 0	100 0
Carters (One Horse)	110 0	102 6	94 0	106 6	95 6	90 6
„ (Two Horses)	110 0	105 0	97 0	106 6	95 6	95 6
Doughmen	130/ & 132/6	120 0	110 6	107 6	105 0	100 0
Forehands	132/6 & 137/6	128 0	110/6 & 115/6	107 6	107/6 to 122/6	107 6
Ovenmen	132 6	120 0	105 6	107 6	100 0	100 0
Singlehands	132 6	128 0	110 6	107 6	105 0	101 6
Baking (Biscuits and						
Cakes)—						
Adult Males	90 0	88 6	85 0	85 6	95 0	82 0
Bakers	105 0	100 0	92 6	90 6	105 0	90 0
Brakesmen	96 0	96 0	85 0	88 6	..	85 0
Mixers	96 0	100 0	92 6	88 6	105 0	96 0
Oven Firemen	97 6	100 0	90 0	88 6	..	90 0
Storemen	101 0	88 6	89 0	85 6	95 0	82 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males	95 0	100 0	92 0	97 6	100 0	90 0
Bottle Packers	95 0	100 0	92 0	97 6	100 0	90 0
Bottlers and Washers	95 0	100 0	92 0	97 6	100 0	90 0
Cellarmen	98 0	103 3	97 0	97 6	100/ & 105/	90 0
Drivers (One Horse)	95 0	90 6	93 0	97 6	100 0	90 6
„ (Two Horses)	98 0	95 6	98 0	100 6	100 0	95 6
„ (Motor under 3 tons)	103 6	95/6 & 99/6	95/ to 103/	103 6	..	95/6 & 99/6
„ (Motor 3 tons and over)	103 6	107/ & 110/9	108/ & 113/	106 6	107/6 & 110/6	103 6
Engine Drivers	100/ to 106/	114 9	100/ to 129/	118 6	118 0	97/6 to 103/6
Firemen	94/ to 97/	105 0	100 0	112 6	103 0	91/6 to 94/6
Greasers and Trimmers	92/6 to 94/	98 3	96/ & 97/	106 6	100 0	90/ to 91/6
Malt Hands	95 0	100 0	92 0	97 6	100 0	90 0
Stablemen and Grooms	95 0	89 6	85 0	100 6	100 0	89 6
Towermen	97 0	104 0	92 0	100 6	100 0	92 0
Butchering (Carcase)—						
Carters (One Horse) ..	103 6	92 6	93 6	95 0	90 0	83 6
„ (Two Horses)	111 0	97 6	96 6	95 0	90 0	88 6
Chilling Room Hands	109 0	..	102 6	95 0	80 0	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	104 0	102 0	90 0	95 0	90 0	85 6
„ (Mutton)	93 0	102 0	90 0	95 0	85 0	85 6
Scalders	116 0	98 0	102 6	109 0	85/ & 107/6	..
Slaughtermen (Beef)	144 0	120 0	112 6	130 0	107 6	120 0
„ (Mutton)	144 0	120 0	112 6	130 0	107 6	120 0
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	106 0	107 6	102 6	104 0	95 0	92 0
„ (One Horse)	88 6	95 0	93 6	91 6	80 0	..
„ (Two Horses)	88 6	95 0	96 6	91 6	80 0	..
General Hands	88 6	107 6	102 6	104 0	95 0	92 0
Salters	106 0	105 0	102 6	101 6	100 0	92 0
Shopmen	98/6 & 106/	107 6	102 6	104 0	95/ & 105/	92 0
Smallgoodsmen	106 0	105 0	102 6	101 6	100/ & 105/	102 6
„ (Assistant)	98 6	93 6	90 0	90 0	..	92 0

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146.^b Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Butter Making—						
Buttermakers ..	°103 0	101 0	°100 0	93 6	..	81 0
Cream Graders ..	°95 0	107 0	°95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Cream or Milk Testers	°90 0	102 0	°95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Machinists—						
Milk Drying, etc. ..	°85 0	97 0	..	..	..	81/ & 90/
Pasteurizer ..	°85 0	93 0	..	..	..	81 & 90//
Separator, Weighing, etc. ..	°85 0	93 0	..	..	..	81/ & 90/
Storemen or Packers ..	°85 0	93 0	°86 6	88 6	..	65 0
Other Adults ..	°85 0	92 0	°85 0	88 6	..	65 0
Cheesemaking—						
Journeymen ..	..	99 6	°100 0	..	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	..	87 6	°85 0	..	..	80 0
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Carters (Motor) ..	°94 6	95/6 to 103/6	°94/ to 102/	95/6 & 99/6	99/6 & 103/6	°95/6 to 103/6
" (One Horse) ..	°90 0	°90 6	°92 0	90 6	°94 6	°90 6
" (Two Horses) ..	°92 6	°95 6	°97 0	95 6	°99 6	°95 6
Chamber Hands ..	°92/6 & 95/6	°110 0	°123 9	86/ to 101/a	87 6	86 6
Pullers and Stackers	°86 6	°110 0	°129 3	86/ to 101/a	87 6	87 6a
Confectionery—						
Journeymen ..	°106 0	98 0	°92 6	90/6 & 96/	°110 0a	97 9
Labourers ..	°86 0	87 6	°85 0	85 6	85 0a	87 3
Storemen—Head ..	°106 0	95 6	°92/6 to 115/	90 6	99 0a	95 3
Other ..	°86 0	90 6	°89 0	85 6	..	90 3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Casing Cleaners—Foremen ..	°94/ & 100/	113 6	°114 0	..	..	100 0
Curers—First Hand ..	°116 0	113 6	°114 0	117 6	112 6	102 6
Assistant ..	°101 0	103/6 & 106/	°97 0	107 6	98 0	92 0
Cutters Up—First Hand	°102 0	106 0	°108 0	110 0	103 0	92 0
Assistant ..	°94 6	106 0	°97 0	..	98 0	..
Ham Baggers ..	..	99 0	°102 0	103 0	98 0	92 0
Lardmen ..	°89 6	99/ & 106/	°102 0	103 0	103 0	92 0
Rollers and Trimmers	°94 6	106 0	°95 9	110 0	98/ & 103/	92 0
Scalders ..	°89 6	106 0	°104 6	110 0	105 6	92 0
Shavers ..	°89 6	106 0	93 0	110 0	98 0	92 0
Slaughtermen ..	°102 6	113 6	°114 0	117 6	112 6	120 0
Assistant ..	°95 0	106 0	°94 0	110 0	98 0	92 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	°102 0	113 6	°114 0	117 6	112 6	102 6
Assistant ..	°89 6	101 0	°93 0	105 0	103 0	92 0
Smokers—First Hand	°94 6	106 0	°108 0	110 0	98 0	92 0
Assistant ..	°89 6	99 0	°93 0	..	95 6	..
Washers—First Hand	°94 6	..	°95 9	110 0	98 0	92 0
Assistant ..	°89 6	99 0	°93 0	..	95 6	..
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Adult Males ..	90 6	90 6	°85 0	90 6	90 0	90 6
Solderers ..	97 6	97 6	°101 2	97 6	90 0	97 6
Malting—						
Maltsters ..	98 0	97 6	°85 0	°103 6	°100 0	83 0
Meat Packing^b—						
Cappers ..	°105 0	90/ to 98/	°123 9	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	°94 0	°98 0	°108 2	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands ..	°92 1½	90 0	°113 8	..	..	..
Jokermen ..	°105 0	90/ & 98/	°116/5 & 120/1	..	..	..
Lacquers ..	°99 11	°98 0	°108/2 & 113/8	..	..	..
Margarine Makers ..	°78/ & 83/	°92/ & 99/	..	..	..	..
Packers ..	°94 0	°98 0	°108 2	..	..	..
Seamers ..	°105 0	90/ & 98/	°129 3	..	..	..
Milk Delivery—						
Carters—One Horse ..	38a 96 0	90 6	°87 6	90 6	94 6	90 6
Two Horses ..	38a 96 0	95 6	°92 6	95 6	99 6	95 6

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. ^b Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders ..	°98 6	92 6	°86 6	89 0	..	80 0
Mixers or Blenders ..	°91 6	94 6	°86 6	90 0	..	80 0
Stone Dressers ..	°91 6	100 0	°86 6	86 0	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	°99 0	89 6	°86 6	96 6	..	80 0
Milling—Flour—						
Engine Drivers ..	°102/6 & 105/6	°102/6 & 105/6	°96/ to 112/	°102/6 & 105/6	°102/6 & 105/6	97/6 to 103/6
Firemen ..	°93 6	°93 6	°94 0	°93 6	°93 6	..
Millers—Head ..	°115 6	°115 6	°107 6	°115 6	°115 6	130 0
Shift ..	°105/6 to 114/6	°105/6 to 114/6	°99/ to 107/	°105/6 to 114/6	°105/6 to 114/6	105/ to 114/
Millwrights ..	°114 6	°114 6	..	°114 6	°114 6	114 0
Packermen ..	°95 6	°95 6	°87 6	°95 6	°95 6	95 0
Purifiers ..	°96 6	°96 6	°87 6	°96 6	°96 6	90 0
Silksmen ..	°96 6	°96 6	°87 6	°96 6	°96 6	90 0
Smuttermen ..	°96 6	°96 6	°89 6	°96 6	°96 6	..
Storemen—Head ..	°100 6	°100 6	°92 6	°100 6	°100 6	100 0
Topmen ..	°96 6	°96 6	°87 6	°96 6	°96 6	95 0
Truckers and Others..	°90/6 &°93/6	°90/6 &°93/6	..	°90/6 &°93/6	°90/6 &°93/6	90 0
Wheat Carriers, per hr.	2 3	2 3	2 4	2 3	2 3	2 3
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen ..	°94 0	93 0	°86 6	89 6	..	90/ & 95/
Millers—Head ..	°104 6	100 0	°90/6 & 105/6	96 6	..	115 0
Milling—Rice—						
Dryingroom Hands ..	°97 6	89 6	°86 6	86 0	..	..
Millers—Head ..	°104 6	100 0	°90/6 & 105/6	96 6	..	..
Stone Dressers ..	°91 6	100 0	°86 6	96 6	..	..
Other Adults ..	°99 0	89 6	°86 6	86 0	..	..
Pastrycooking—						
Carters ..	°94 0	90 6	°92 0	96 6	94 6	90 6
Packers ..	°94 0	84 0	°87 6	..	..	82 0
Pastrycooks ..	°108 0	107 0	°113 0	107 6	100/ & 107/6	97 6
„ Assistant ..	°91 0	100 0	°105 6	..	..	82 0
Poulterers—						
Bench Hands—						
1st Rate ..	°88 6	85 0	..	..	..	..
2nd Rate ..	°83 6	78/ & 83/	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	°96 0	105 0	..	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Foremen ..	°130 0a	106 0	°90/6 & 105/6	112 0	..	..
Headmen ..	°105 0a	98 0	°90/6 & 105/6	102 6	92 0	..
Other Adults ..	°90 6a	92 0	°86 6	88 6	90 0	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	°101 3	°101 3	°101 6	°101 3	°101 3	°101 3
Dyeing and Cleaning—						
Clothes Cleaners ..	90/6 & 97/6b	90/6 to 97/6	°90/6 to 97/6	°90/6 to 97/6	°80 0	..
Dyers—Black ..	112 0b	112 0	°112 0	112 0	°80 0	..
Color ..	112 0b	112 0	°112 0	112 0	°80 0	..
Dye-house Labourers	87 6b	87 6	°87 6	87 6	°80 0	..
Hatmaking—Straw—						
Bleachers ..	°87 6	°87 6	°87 6	°87 6	..	..
Blockers ..	°98 6	°98 6	°98 6	°98 6	..	..
Stiffeners ..	°98 6	°98 6	°98 6	°98 6	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146.

b Six-day week—48 hours; five-day week—46½ hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters	£115 6	£115 6	£115 6	£115 6	£110 0	£115 6
Pressers	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£100 0	£105 6
Tailors	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£100 0	£105 6
Trimmers	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£100 0	£105 6
Tailoring—Ready-made—						
Brushers	£90 6	£90 6	£90 6	£90 6	..	£90 6
Cutters	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£102 0	£105 6
Folders	£90 6	£90 6	£90 6	£90 6	..	£90 6
Machinists	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	..	£105 6
Pressers—Coat Hands	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£102 0	£105 6
Trouser and Vest Hands	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£102 0	£105 6
Tailors	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£102 0	£105 6
Trimmers	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£105 6	£102 0	£105 6
Under Pressers—						
Coat Hands ..	£90 6	£90 6	£90 6	£90 6	£97 0	£90 6
Trouser and Vest Hands	£90 6	£89 0	£89 0	£89 0	£97 0	£89 0
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—						
Carders	£86 0	84 0	£85 0	79 6	..	84 6
Dyehousemen ..	£86 6	84 0	£85 0	82 6	..	84 0
Labourers—						
General	£84 0	84 0	£85 0	79 6	..	84 0
Willyhouse ..	£85 6	84 0	£85 0	82 6	..	84 0
Milling Hands ..	£86 0	84 0	£85 0	85 0	..	84 0
Pattern Weavers ..	£86 0	84 0	..	79 6	..	84 0
Scourers	£86 0	84 0	£85 0	82 6	..	84 0
Spinners	£88 0	85 0	£96 0	80 6	..	86/to 94/
Turners	£88/6 to 102/6	86/to 94/	£85/to 96/	85 0	..	86/to 94/
Twisters in ..	£87 6	84 0	<i>b</i>	79 6	..	84 0
Warpers	£92 6	85 0	..	79 6	..	86 0
Other Adults ..	£85 0	84 0	£85 0	79 6	..	84 0

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bookbinding—						
Feeders .. ..	..	90 0	£90 0	90 0	..	90 0
Finishers	£95 0	114 0	£112 0	114 0	£105 0	114 0
Journeymen Bookbinders ..	£95 0	114 0	£112 0	114 0	£105 0	114 0
Marblers	£95 0	114 0	£112 0	114 0	£105 0	114 0
Paper Rulers ..	£95/to 107/6	114 0	£112 0	114 0	£105 0	114 0
Engraving (Process)^c—						
Engravers	£97 6	£100/£ 110/	..	104 6	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone ..	£102 6	£100/£ 110/	£115 0	117 0	..	..
Line	£97 6	£107 6	£110 0	103 0	..	..
Mounters	£92 6	£95 0	£102 6	93 0	..	..
Operators	£102 6	£100/£ 110/	£115 0	117 0	..	..
Printers	£97 6	£102 6	£105 0	93 0	..	..
Router	£92 6	£100 0	£102 6	93 0	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	£95 6	110 0	£116 0	114 0	..	114 0
Rotary Machinists ..	£100 6	110/£ 114/6	£116 0	114 0	£105 0	114 0
Stone Polishers ..	£95 6	95 6	£96 0	98 0	..	114 0

^b Piece-work rates.^c Other than in newspaper offices.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Compositors—						
Day Work ..	£114 0	£127 6	£119 10	123 6	£130 0	119 0
Night Work ..	£124 0	£140 0	£127 2	£132 6	£140 0	£128 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work ..	£109 0	£105 10	£106 0	99 6	£120 0	100 6
Night Work ..	£114 0	£117 7	£111 0	£108 6	£125 0	£109 6
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work ..	£130/& 150/	<i>b</i>	£131 1	<i>b</i>	£141 0	<i>b</i>
Night Work ..	£135/& 155/	<i>b</i>	£138 5	<i>b</i>	£151 0	<i>b</i>
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work ..	£114 0	£117 7	£128 6	123 6	£125 0	119 0
Night Work ..	£124 0	£135 3	£133 6	£132 6	£135 0	£128 0
Publishers ..	£6 & 5 94/ & 99/-	£6 & 5 105/10 & 114/10	£9 5/ to 111/	£102/6 & 111/6	£6 & 5 105/ to 112/	£9 8/ & 107/
Readers—						
Day Work ..	£119 0	£127 6	£116 0	126 6	£130 0	122 0
Night Work ..	£134 0	£130 0	£121 0	£135 6	£140 0	£131 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work ..	£89 0	£92 6	£101 0	99 6	£101 0	95 0
Night Work ..	£99 0	£95/ & 100/	£106 0	£108 6	£111 0	£104 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work ..	£106 6	£111 9	£108/6 & 116/	111 6	£117 6	107 0
Night Work ..	£111 6	£122 1	£113/6 & 121/	£120 6	£127 6	£116 0
Stereotypers' Assts.—						
Day Work ..	£99 0	£100 0	£100 0	99 6	£105 0	95 0
Night Work ..	£104 0	£110 7	£105 0	£108 6	£115 0	£104 0
Printing (Job Offices)—						
Compositors ..	£114 0	114 0	£112 0	114 0	£105 0	114 0
Electrotypers ..	£114 0	114 0	£112 0	114 0	..	114 0
General Hands ..	90 0	90 0	£96 0	90 0	..	90 0
Linotype Operators ..	£126 0	£126 0	£116/ & 123/4	£126 0	£127 0	£126 0
Machinists ..	£114 0	114 0	£96/ to 112/	114 0	£105 0	114 0
Monoline Operators ..	£126 0	£126 0	£116/ & 123/4	£126 0	£127 0	£126 0
Monotype Operators	£126 0	£126 0	£111/ & 117/	£126 0	£127 0	£126 0
Monotype Casting						
Machinists ..	£114 0	114 0	£96 0	114 0	..	114 0
Readers ..	£120 0	120 0	£112 0	120 0	£105 0	120 0
Stereotypers ..	£114 0	114 0	£112 0	114 0	£105 0	114 0
Typograph Operators	£126 0	£126 0	£116/ & 123/4	£126 0	£127 0	£126 0

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Asphalting—						
Layers—Cold Work ..	£99 6	93 6	..	87 0	..	} 91/6 to 97/6
Hot Work ..	£99 6	93 6	..	..	..
Mastic Boilers ..	£99 6	..	..	..	..
Potmen ..	£99 6	87 6	..	..	..
Rubbers Down ..	..	90 0	..	..	..
Yardmen and Labourers	£97 6	87 6	..	87 0	..	
Boatbuilding—						
Boatbuilders ..	138 0	£90/ to 120/a	£113 8	92/ to 115/a	138 0	120 0a

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146.*b* Piece-work rates.*c* 44 and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Brickmaking—						
Burners	£101 0	93 6	93/ to 99/	23121 11	23105/ to 112/	93 0
Carters—One Horse ..	87 0	90 6	92 0	90 6	94 6	88 0
Two Horses ..	97 0	95 6	97 0	95 6	99 6	93 0
Clayholemen ..	99 0	94 0	87 6	99 6	90 0	90 0
Drawers ..	£101 0	94/6 & 99/6	87 6	105 6	b	93 0
Labourers ..	95 0	89 0	85 8	94 6	90 0	90 0
Loaders Out ..	95 0		85 8			90 0
Loftsmen ..	92 0	89 0	85 8	94 6	90 0	90 0
Machinemen ..	97 0	89/ & 90/6	87 6	97/6 & 100/6	90/ & 93/	90 0
Panmen ..	95/ & 99/	90/6 & 94/6	85 8	23103/7 & 106/9	90 0	90 0
Pit Foremen ..	£107 0		91 2	105 6	96 0	..
Pitmen ..	99 0	94/ & 100/	87 6	90 6	90 0	90 0
Pit Shooters ..	£103 0	94/ & 100/	91 2	104 6	96 0	93 0
Setters ..	£101 0	94/6 & 99/6	85/8 & 87/6	105 6	98 0	96 0
Truckers ..	95 0	89 0	85 8	94 6	90 0	90 0
Wheelers ..	95 0	89 0	85/8 & 87/6	94 6	90/ & 93/	90 0
Yardmen ..	95 0	89 0	85 8	94 6	90 0	90 0
Broom-making (Millet)—						
Sorters—Head ..	£117 0	115 0	£100 0	..	..	84 0a
Other ..	£100/ & 105/	103 0	88 0	..	..	60 0a
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers	£106 6	95 0	} £102 6 }	98 6	..	..
Finishers ..	£106 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Machinists—						
Boring ..	£106 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Boults Carver ..	£112 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Paint Brush Makers	£111 0	100 0		105 0	..	..
Pan Workers—Hair and Bass..	£106 6	95 0		98 6	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers ..	86 0	95 6	89 0	92 0	..	..
General Hands ..	84 0	89 6	85 0	86 0	91 6a	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	88 6	95 6	85 0	92 0	..	..
Moulders ..	84 0	95 6	89 0	92 0	86/6 to 94/6a	80 0
Press-room Gangers ..	86 0	95 6	86/ & 88/	92 0	..	..
Stillmen ..	89 0	95 6	89 0	92 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Guillotine and other Cutters ..	102/ & 105/	102/ to 105/	£100 0	102 0	98/6 & 99/6	102/ & 105/
Other Adults ..	90 0	90 0	87 6	90 0	83 0	90 0
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers ..	114 0	111 6	£109 1	108 0	106 0	111 0
Labourers ..	91 6	89 0	88 0	85 6	86 3	88 6
Painters ..	£114 0	111 6	£109 1	108 0	106 0	111 0
Labourers ..	98 0	95 6	95 4	92 0	91 0	95 0
Smiths ..	114 0	111 6	£109 1	108 0	106 0	111 0
Strikers ..	96 0	93 6	88 0	90 0	90 6	93 0
Trimmers ..	114 0	111 6	£109 1	108 0	106 0	111 0
Vycemen ..	98 0	95 6	95 4	92 0	91 6	95 0
Wh/ making Machinists	114 0	111 6	£109 1	108 0	106 0	111 0
Wheelwrights ..	114 0	111 6	£109 1	108 0	106 0	111 0
Coachmaking (Axle-making)—						
Centre Turners ..	114 0	111 6	£109 1	108 0	106 0	111 0
Faceplate Workers ..	114 0	111 6	£109 1	108 0	106 0	111 0
Coachmaking (Spring-making)—						
Fitters ..	114 0	111 6	£109 1	108 0	106 0	111 0
Springmakers ..	114 0	111 6	£109 1	108 0	106 0	111 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146.*b* Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Fellmongering—						
Bate Hands ..	94 6	92 0	92 6	89 0	88 0	..
Green Hands ..	94 6	92 0	89 6	89 0	88 0	..
Labourers ..	91/6 & 94/6	89/ & 92/	88 0	89 0	88 0	..
Limepit Men ..	94 6	92 0	92/6 & 95/6	89 0	88 0	..
Machinists—						
Burring ..	97 6	95 0	98 6	..	..	..
Fleshing ..	97 6	95 0	85 6	..	..	..
Scouring ..	97 6	95 0	89 6	89 0	88 0	..
Setting out ..	97 6	95 0	95 6	89 0	..	..
Soakhole Men ..	97 6	95 0	95 6	89 0	88 0	..
Sweatshop Men ..	91 6	89 0	95 6	89 0	88 0	..
Wool Sorters ..	109 6	107 0	95 6	89 0	88 0	..
Fibrous Plaster Working—						
Fixers' Assistants ..	91 0	102 8	..	99 0	93 8	..
Shop Hands ..	91 0	102 8	..	99 0	93 8	..
Other Adults ..	107 0	86 0	..	100 0	111 8	..
Gas Making and Supply—						
Blacksmiths ..	115 6	118 1	112 9	115/ & 120/6	169 0	114 0
Coke Trimmers ..	95 3	101 5	85 0	..	..	..
Engine Drivers ..	103 3	109 7	96/ to 112/	109/9' & 111/3	91/ to 97/	..
Gas Fitters ..	114 6	121 0	120 6	120 0	110 4	113 5
Labourers ..	88 0	92 10	85 0	90 0	85 0	90 1
Mainlayers ..	103 3	118 0	96 0	116/ & 117/	97 0	106 9
Metermakers ..	97 0	118 0	..	120/ to 143/8	107 4	113 5
Meter Testers ..	103 3	111 6	..	108 0	..	..
Service Layers ..	103 3	118 0	96 0	120 0	97 0	106 9
Service Layers' Lab- ourers ..	88 0	97 2	87 9	90 0	91 0	94 3
Stokers ..	103 3	111 9 to 115/11	110/ & 112/	109/9 & 111/3	97/6 & 105/	108 4
Yardmen ..	88 0	92 10	85 0	90 0	85 0	90 1
Glasfoundry—						
Bottlestoppers ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..
Furnacemen ..	100 0	96 6	89 0	94 6	97 0	..
„ Assistant ..	91 0	87 6	80 0	85 6	88 0	..
Labourers ..	91 0	87 6	80 0	85 6	88 0	..
Lehrmen ..	12a94 6	12a91 0	12a83 6	89 0	12a88 0	..
Packers ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..
Sorters ..	93 6	90 0	82 6	88 0	88 0	..
Glassworking and Glazing						
Bevellers ..	111 10	112 6	108 0	105 6	98 0	106 0
Cementers ..	88 0	94 6	..	85 6	..	..
Cutters and Glaziers—						
Plate ..	110 0	112 6	102 0	105 6	..	..
Other ..	110 0	112 6	102 0	105 6	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	110 0	99/6to112/6	..	105 6	..	..
Packers ..	90 0	99 6	..	88 6	..	..
Silverers—						
Using own Recipe ..	111 10	..	108 0	105 6	98 0	..
Other ..	111 10	112 6	108 0	105 6	98 0	..
Horsehair Working—						
Curlers ..	90/ to 100/0a	106 0	..	..	..	..
Drafting Hands ..	90 0a	106 0	..	..	..	..
Wet Hacklers and others	84/ to 90/0a	92/ to 106/	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—						
Chainmakers ..	98/6 & 101/	101 6	97 6	98 6c	105 0	70/ to 95/0a
Engravers ..	101 0	107 6	97/6 & 100/	98 6c	105 0	70/ to 95/0a
Mounters ..	98 6	101 6	97/6 & 100/	108 6c	105 0	70/ to 95/0a
Setters ..	101 0	104 0	100 0	108 6c	105 0	70/ to 95/0a
Watch and Clock						
Makers ..	100 0	90/ & 100/	102 6	106 0c	109 0	..
Repairers ..	100 0	90/ & 100/	102 6	106 0c	109 0	105 0a
Leather—Small Goods—						
General Hands ..	112 0	112 0	112 0	102 6	104 0	112 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. *b* Piece-work rates. *c* Hours of labour per week: 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Manures—Animal—						
Fertilizer Hands ..	90 6	106 0	113 8	..	..	..
Manures—Artificial—						
Acid Retortmen ..	..	96 6	..	94 0	98 6	..
Bagging Men ..	..	90 6	..	88 0	89 6	..
Bin Workers ..	..	90 6	..	88 0	89 6	..
Bone Mill Feeders ..	..	90 6	..	88 0	89 6	..
Chamber Burners ..	..	96 6	..	94 0	98 6	..
Crushers and Mixers ..	..	96 6	..	94 0	98 6	..
Labourers ..	..	90 6	..	88 0	89 6	..
Masonry — Marble and Stone—						
Carvers ..	156 8	146 8	130 2	151 8	113/8 & 117/4	..
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	130 0	104 6	130 2	115/& 126/117/4	113/8 & 117/4	..
Other ..	117/4 & 126/6	116 0	130 2	115/& 126/117/4	113/8 & 117/4	..
Masons ..	130 0	120 0	130 2	126 0	113/8 & 117/4	110 0
Polishers—						
Machine—						
Granite ..	113 8	108 0	108 2	107 8	88 0	..
Marble.. ..	113 8	108 0	108 2	107 8	88 0	..
Other—						
Granite ..	113 8	99 0	108 2	107 8	88 0	..
Marble.. ..	113 8	99 0	108 2	107 8	88 0	..
Masonry—Monumental—						
Carvers ..	143 4	132 0	130 2	128 0	113/8 & 117/4	110 0
Fixers ..	130 0	93 0	130 2	112 0	113/8 & 117/4	110 0
Labourers ..	99 0	93 0	108 2	92 0	82 6	99 0
Letter Cutters ..	130 0	120 0	130 2	120 0	113/8 & 117/4	110 0
Masons ..	130 0	120 0	130 2	120 0	113/8 & 117/4	110 0
Opticians—						
Journeymen ..	95/to 108/	100 0	97/6 & 110/	103/6 to 116/b	96 0	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	102 0	102 0	103 6	102 0	105 0	102 0
Machinists ..	105 0	105 0	103 6	105 0	105 0	105 0
Paper Making—						
Beatermen ..	104 0	110 0	..	..	..	..
Assistant.. ..	87 0	89 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen ..	87 0	95 0	..	..	..	..
Cutters ..	87 0	92/to 95/	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men ..	87 0	92 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists ..	104 0	113 0	..	..	..	..
Assistant.. ..	87 0	89 0	..	..	..	..
Packers ..	86 6	89 0	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen ..	89 0	92 0	..	..	..	..
Rippers ..	86 6	92 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	84 0	89 0	..	..	..	..
Polish Making—						
Foremen ..	..	94 6	..	90 0	..	..
Grinders ..	..	94 6	..	90 0	..	..
Millhands ..	..	94 6	..	90 0	..	..
Mixers ..	..	94 6	..	90 0	..	..
Other Adults ..	..	89 6	..	86 0	..	..
Portmanteau Making—						
Journeymen ..	112 0	112 0	107 0	102 6	104 0	111 0

a Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award.
(artificial light).

b Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45-

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	95 0	94 0	93 0	100/to 120/ ^a	..	84 0
Assistant ..	^{89/} & 91/6	91 0	93 0	100 0a	..	78 0
Hollow-ware Pressers ..	100 0	92 0	85 8	98/to 100/ ^a	..	84 0
Labourers ..	99 6	91 0	85 8	78/to 82/ ^a	..	78 0
Sagger Makers ..	106 0	93 0	85 8	..	..	84 0
Sanitary Pressers ..	106 0	99 0	104 0	95/to 108/ ^a	..	87 0
Throwers—1st Class ..	106 0	99 0	93 0	..	..	81 0
2nd Class ..	..	89/ & 93/	..	..	..	..
Turners ..	97 0	92 0	..	..	..	..
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	99 6	94 0	99 0	102 0a	97 0	84 0
Assistant ..	..	91 0	93 0	..	83 0	78 0
Drawers ..	94 0	89 0	85 8	102 0a	83 0	..
Junction Stickers ..	96 0	91 0	85 8	..	89 0	79 6
Moulders ..	101 0	89 0	85 8	..	97 0	78/ & 79/6
Mould Makers ..	96 0	99 0	87 6	102 0a	95 0	..
Setters ..	98 0	92 0	85 8	..	89/ & 97/	79 6
Potteries—Tile Making (other than Roofing)—						
Labourers ..	89 0	89 0	85 8	87 0	..	78 0
Moulders or Pressers ..	^{90/} & 93/	92 6	^{85/8} & 89/4	95 0	..	78/to 84/
Setters—Head ..	96 0	92 0	85 8	95 0	..	..
„ Other ..	90 0	92 0	85 8	95 0	..	79 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine ..	103 6	102 0	94 2	103 0	91 7½	88 0
Assistant ..	96 6	93 0	88 2	97 0	..	81 0
Dressers ..	107 8	109 0	88 2	97 0	..	84 0
Faceman ..	107 6	102 0	94 2	97 0	..	78 0
Gutters ..	¹¹² 6	..	97 10	..	..	84 0
Hammermen ..	101/6 & 99/8	103 6	94 2	97 0	88 8½	84 0
Labourers or Strippers ..	93 6	93 0	88 2	97 0	85 11½	78 0
Loaders, Pluggers, or Trainers ..	93 6	93 0	88 2	97 0	85 11½	78 0
Machine Feeders ..	107 6	98 0	^{89/7} & 93/8	97 0	91 7½	81 0
Quarrymen ..	107 8	..	97 10	97 0	106 3½	88/ & 102/
Spallers ..	103 2	102 0	92 4	97 0	91 7½	84 0
Rope Making—						
Clothes Line Lappers ..	87 6	87 6	91 0	..	..	..
Feeders for First Spreader ..	91 6	91 6	91 0	88 6	..	..
Foremen—Head ..	103 6	..	99 0	95 6	..	..
„ Jenny ..	103 6	..	92 0	90 6	..	..
Knockers Out and Dampers Down ..	87 6	87 6	91 0	85 6	..	..
Oilers ..	90 6	90 6	..	85 6	..	..
Packers ..	87 6	87 6	91 0	85 6	..	..
Reelers—Hand ..	88 0	88 0	91 0	85/6 & 88/6	..	..
„ Steam ..	88 6	88 6	91 0	92 6	..	..
Rubber Working^b—						
Calender Hands ..	¹⁰ 111/ & 115/	109/ & 113/	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers ..	¹⁰ 97 6	95 6	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	¹⁰ 96 0	94 0	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	¹⁰ 97 6	95 6	..	..	..	..
Forging Machinists ..	¹⁰ 97 6	95 6	..	..	..	..
Heaters ..	¹⁰ 99 6	97 6	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	¹⁰ 97 6	95 6	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hands ..	¹⁰ 101 0	99 0	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	¹⁰ 103 6	101 6	..	..	..	..
Moulders—Other ..	¹⁰ 99 6	97 6	..	..	..	..
Press Hands ..	¹⁰ 97 6	95 6	..	..	..	..
Spreaders ..	¹⁰ 97 6	95 6	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing, and other Makers ..	¹⁰ 98 6	96 6	..	..	..	..
Textile Cutters ..	¹⁰ 97 6	95 6	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers ..	¹⁰ 101 0	99 0	88 0	80/to 100/ ^a	..	..
„ Joiners ..	¹⁰ 101 0	99 0	88 0	90/to 110/ ^a	..	..

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. ^b Melbourne hours, 46 and 48 per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*
GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Rubber Working—<i>continued.</i>						
Tyre Moulders ..	¹⁰ a113 6	111 6	..	77/6 to 120/a	..	..
Vulcanizers ..	¹⁰ a99 6	97 6	£88 0	..	..	..
Wrappers ..	¹⁰ a95 6	93 6	£88 0	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	¹⁰ a93 6	91 6	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making—						
Collarmakers ..	112 0	112 0	112 0	102 6	104 0	112 0
Harnessmakers ..	112 0	112 0	112 0	102 6	104 0	112 0
Machinists ..	112 0	112 0	112 0	102 6	104 0	112 0
Saddlers ..	112 0	112 0	112 0	102 6	104 0	112 0
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers ..	112 0	112 0	112 0	97 6	90 0	112 0
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners	£121 0	£121 0	£121 0	£121 0	£121 0	£121 0
Dockers ..	126 0	126 0	£115 6	126 0	£99 0	..
Painters ..	126 0	126 0	£115 6	126 0	£99 0	..
Shipwrights—						
New Work ..	138 0	£126 6	£126 6	138 0	138 0	120 0a
Old Work ..	138 0	£126 6	£126 6	138 0	138 0	120 0a
Soap Making—						
Foremen ..	£91/ & 93/6	100 0	£90 0	97 0	..	95 0
General Hands ..	£84 0	89 6	£85 0	86 0	91 6a	80 0
Mixers ..	£84 0	95 6	£85 0	92 0	..	..
Soap Makers ..	£96 0	..	£85 0	..	..	100 0
„ Assistants	£84 0	100 0	£85 0	97 0	..	95 0
Tallow Making—						
Tallowmen ..	95 6	100 0	£108/2 to 110/11	84 0	..	88/ to 100/a
Tanning and Currying—						
Beamsmen ..	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6
Curriers ..	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0
Fancy Leather Finishers ..	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Japanners or Enamellers ..	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0
Jiggers and Grainers (B'kbinding Leather)	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0	97 0
Labourers ..	88 6	88 6	88 6	88 6	88 6	88 6
Linemen and Yardmen	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0
Machinists—						
Fleshing ..	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6	99 6
Scouring ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Scudding ..	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Shaving ..	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0
Splitting ..	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0
Unhairing ..	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Whitening ..	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0	101 0
Other ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Rollers and Strikers ..	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Tablemen ..	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters—1st Hand ..	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/	97 6	..	115 0a
„ 2nd Hand ..	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/		..	85 0a
Dressers ..	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/		..	..
Machinists ..	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/		..	..
Sewers—Hand ..	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/		..	..
Tent Makers ..	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/	106/ & 112/	90 0	..	..
Wickerworking—						
Bamboo or Wicker Workers ..	£105 0	100 0	£110 11	95 0	95 0	102 6
Basket Makers and Repairers ..	£109 0	100/ & 105/	£97/6 & 100/6	95 0	..	..
Upholsterers ..	£110 0	100 0	£110 11	100 0	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. *b* Rates taken from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bricklaying—						
Bricklayers—						
Surface ..	£113 1	£129 3	£120 6	£121 0	£117 4	£106 4
Sewer and Tunnel	£118 10	£137 6	£120 6	£121 0	£117 4	£112/4 & 118/4
Carpentering—						
Carpenters ..	£125 7	£122 2	£120 6	£118 3	£115 6	£121 11
Labouring (Builders) b—						
Bricklayers' Labourers	£103 7	£101 9	£102 2	£98 1	£95 4	£101 9
Carpenters' Labourers	£103 7	£101 9	£102 2	£98 1	£86 2	£101 9
Concrete Workers ..	£103 7	£101 9	£108 2	£98 1	£95 4	£101 9
Earth Excavators ..	£103 7	£101 9	£102 2	£98 1	£86 2	£101 9
Gear Workers ..	£103 7	£101 9	£102 2	£98 1	£95 4	£101 9
Masons' Labourers ..	£103 7	£101 9	£102 2	£98 1	£95 4	£101 9
Plasterers' Labourers	£103 7	£101 9	£102 2	£98 1	£95 4	£101 9
Scaffold Hands ..	£103 7	£101 9	£108 2	£98 1	£95 4	£101 9
Lathing and Ceiling—						
Lathers ..	£95 to 110/a	c	£120 6	e	c	£95 4
Metal Ceilings ..	£95 to 110/a	£114 0a	£120 6	..	119 2a	£106 4a
Masonry—						
Masons ..	£130 0	£120 0	£130 2	£126 0	£113/8 & 117/4	£106 4
Painting (House) and Glazing—						
Glaziers ..	£117 4	£113 8	£120 6	£113 8	106 0	£106 4
Painters ..	£117 4	£113 8	£120 6	£113 8	£105 5	£106 4
Paperhangers ..	£117 4	£113 8	£120 6	£113 8	£105 5	£106 4
Signwriters ..	£124 8	£113 8	£120 6	£113 8	£105 5	£106 4
Plastering—						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	£108 4	£106 4	£120 6	£99 0	111 8	£106 4
Plasterers—						
Surface ..	£108 4	£123 9	£120 6	£121 0	£117 4	£106 4
Sewer or Tunnel ..	£112 2	£137 6	£126/6 & 129/6	£121 0	..	£112/4 & 118/4
Plumbing and Gasfitting—						
Galv. Iron Workers ..	£117 0	£121 0	£120 6	£110 0	£110 4f	£99/ & 121/
Gasfitters ..	£117 0	£121 0	£120 6	£110 0	£110 4f	110 6
Plumbers ..	£117 0	£121 0	£120 6	£110 0	£110 4f	£99/ & 121/
Roofing—						
Shinglers ..	£122 8	£115 6	£120 6	..	..	..
Slaters ..	£122 8	£115 6	£120 6	..	..	£106 4a
Tilers ..	£122 8	£115 6	£120 6	£121 0	119 2a	£106 4a
Tile Laying—						
Tile Layers ..	£110 0	c	£120 6	25 0a, e	..	£106 4
Tuckpointing—						
Tuckpointers ..	£85 0	£122 10	£120 6	£121 0	e	£120 0a
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Carpenters ..	£109 0	£122 2	..	107/ to 129/a	£107 4	114 0
Concrete Workers ..	£100/ & 102/	£115 6	£96/ to 105/2	96/ & 99/a	£89 4	94 6
Labourers ..	£94 6	£93 6	£85 0	93/ & 99/a	£83 4	88 6
Miners—Sewer	1d, 4 & 104/8	£103/ & to 135/6	£112 6	..	£92 4	100 6
Pipe-jointers & Setters	£96/ & 102/	£108/6	£90/6 & 92/4	98/6 & 102/a	£92/4 & 101/4	94 6
Timbermen ..	£102/ & 108/	..	..	102 0a	£92 4	100 6
Toolsharpeners ..	£102 0	£106 9	£112 6	97/6 & 105/a	£92 4	100 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. b The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Brisbane and Perth are those payable under State Award or Agreement. The rates quoted for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart were awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. c Piece-work. e Per day. f In addition, 1d. per hour where workman provides his own tools, and 1d. per hour in lieu of holidays.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coal Mining—						
Blacksmiths ..	^a 116/6 to 123/6	123 0	^a 127/6 to 140/6		^a 126/	110/ & 124/6
Bracemen ..	^a 111/6 to 113/6	^a 119/6	^a 111/6 to 130/6			110 0
Carpenters ..	^a 119/6 to 127/6	119 6	^a 121/6 to 140/6			128/ & 129/
Deputies ..	^a 135/6 to 146/	136 0	^a 130/6 to 134/			
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	^a 120/ to 138/	115/ & 123/6	^a 120/6 to 156/		^a 121/6 to 129/	116/ to 127/6
Other ..	^a 111/6 to 122/	115 0	^a 111/6 to 144/			
Labourers—						
Surface ..	^a 108 0	108 0	^a 108/ to 123/6			105/ & 106/6
Underground	^a 108/ to 111/6	^a 108 0	^a 108/ to 126/6		^a 99 0	^a 105/ & 106/6
Miners—						
Machine ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	^a 127/ to 146/		^a 119/6 to 127/6	
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>		^a 117 6	<i>b</i>
Wet Work ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>		^a 109 0	^a 106 6
Platmen or Banksmen	^a 111/6 to 115/	^a 119 6	^a 108/ to 126/6			
Shaftsinkers—						
Dry Work ..	^a 110/3 to 129/6	^a 132 0	^a 130/6 to 148/6			<i>b</i>
Wet Work ..	^a 113/8 to 129/6	^a 138 0	^a 139/9 to 157/9			<i>b</i>
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	^a 108/ to 132/6	^a 119 6	^a 122/6 to 140/6		^a 119 6	^a 122/6 to 126/
Wet Work ..	^a 108/ to 132/6	^a 125 6	^a 131/9 to 149/9			
Shotfirs ..	^a 129/6 to 135/6		^a 122/6 & 140/6		^a 119 6	
Shovellers ..	^a 108/ to 111/6	^a 108 0			^a 110 0	
Skip-repairers	^a 108/ to 112/6					^a 110 0
Strikers ..	^a 108 0	108 0			^a 109 0	
Timbermen..	^a 108/ to 125/	^a 132 0	^a 122/6 & 140/6			^a 117 0
Weighmen ..	^a 115/ to 118/6	^a 126 0				
Wheelers ..	^a 109/6 to 115/	^a 111 6	^a 111/6 to 132/6		^a 109/6 & 115/6	^a 106 6
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—						
Battery Feeders ..	88/6 to 101/	76/9 to 90/9	^a 86/2 to 100/10		^a 86/ to 98/	77 0
Bracemen ..	91/6 to 101/	^a 81/9 to 95/9	^a 89/5 to 106/4	^a 6 & ^a 61/6	^a 95/ to 107/	80 0
Engine Drivers—						
Stationary ..	99/ to 105/6	89/6 to 109/10	^a 89/5 to 121/	69/ to 78/	99/ to 105/	86/6 to 97/6
Winding and Loco.	109/ to 117/6	99/6 to 116/10	^a 100/10 to 132/	75/ & 78/	102/ to 117/	96/6 to 104/6
Firemen ..	90/ to 101/6	83/6 to 97/10	^a 86/2 to 111/10	63/ & 69/	92/ & 98/	80/6 to 85/6
Labourers ..	88/6 to 95/	^a 76/9 to 90/9	^a 84/ to 100/10	^a 6 & ^a 60/ to 63/	^a 86/ to 101/	^a 77 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	94/6 to 104/	^a 82/9 to 108/9	^a 91/1 to 114/7	^a 6 & ^a 66/ to 80/6	^a 99/ to 118/	^a 86/ & 89/
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	94/6 to 104/	^a 85/9 to 106/9	^a 91/1 to 106/4	^a 6 & ^a 66/ to 80/6	^a 94/ to 113/	^a 86/ & 87/6
Wet Work ..	103/6 to 110/	^a 91/9 to 112/9	^a 95/4 to 115/6	^a 6 & ^a 72/ to 86/6	^a 103/ to 122/	^a 92/ & 93/6
Platmen ..	91/6 to 101/	^a 81/9 to 95/9	^a 80/5 to 106/4	^a 6 & ^a 61/6	^a 95/ to 107/	^a 80 0
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	97/6 to 104/	^a 91/9 to 108/9	^a 91/1 to 115/6		^a 101/ to 118/	^a 92 0
Wet Work ..	106/6 to 110/	^a 97/9 to 114/9	^a 91/1 to 115/6	^a 6 & ^a 80/6	^a 110/ to 127/	^a 115 3
Shift Bosses ..		^a 94/9 to 108/9	^a 111/10 to 125/7	^a 6 & ^a 84/ & 87/		
Timbermen ..	96/ to 110/	^a 87/3 to 107/3	^a 97/1 to 114/7	^a 6 & ^a 69/ & 78/	^a 101/ to 118/	^a 89/ & 95/

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. *b* Piece-work rates. *c* The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under [For continuation of footnote see next page.]

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Railways—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—						
1st Class ..	136 0	136 0	^a 120/1 to 130/2	129 6	^a 131 1	132 6
2nd Class ..	130 0	130 0	^a 114/7 to 124/8	126 6	^a 122 10	126 6
3rd Class ..	124 0	124 0	^a 108/2 to 118/3	120 6	^a 115 1	120 6
4th Class ..	118 0	118 0	^a 101/9 to 111/10	114 6	^a 109 1	114 6
5th Class ..	112 0	112 0	^a 101/9 to 111/10	..	^a 109 1	108 6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	106 0	106 0	^a 95/4 to 105/5	107 0	^a 105 11	102 6
2nd Class ..	100 0	100 0	^a 95/4 to 105/5	102 6	^a 97 2	96 6
3rd Class ..	94 0	94 0	^a 89/10 to 99/11	99 6	^a 91 3	90 6
Guards—						
1st Class ..	104/ to 110/	116/ & 119/	^a 115/6 to 125/7	108 0	^a 109 0	108/ & 111/
2nd Class ..	98/ to 104/	111/6 & 114/6	^a 110/ to 120/1	106 6	^a 106 0	102/ & 105/
3rd Class ..	95/ to 98/	93/6 & 105/6	^a 99/11 to 110/	96 0	^a 100/ & 103/	96/ & 99/
Porters ..	89/ to 98/	87/6 to 102/6	^a 86/2 to 99/11	85/6 & 90/	^a 85 0	84/ to 93/
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	111/6 to 120/6	^a 114/6 to 120/6	^a 115/6 to 125/7	103 6	^a 94 0	96 0
2nd Class ..	102/6 to 113/	^a 110/ to 113/	^a 108/2 to 118/3	100 6	^a 91 0	93 0
3rd Class ..	98 0	^a 105 6	^a 104/6 to 114/7	..	^a 91 0	..
Ordinary ..	98 0	^a 93/6 to 99/6	^a 96/3 to 106/4	..	^a 91 0	..
Signalmen—						
Special ..	..	^a 123 6	^a 109/1 to 121/	108/ & 117/	^a 112 0	..
1st Class ..	116/ to 119/	^a 114 6	^a 107/3 to 117/4	105/	^a 103 0	93/ & 96/
2nd Class ..	113 0	108 6	^a 102/8 to 112/9	102/	^a 97 0	87/ & 90/
3rd Class ..	110 0	104 0	^a 96/3 to 106/4	96/	^a 91 0	..
4th Class ..	98/ to 107/	99 6	^a 91/8 to 101/9	93/	^a 88 0	..
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—						
Car Washers or Cleaners	87 6	95 0	^a 92 7	88 6	^a 85 0	88 6
Conductors—						
1st Year ..	91 6	95 0	^a 88 0	90/6 & 92/6	^a 87 0	85 6
2nd Year ..	94 6	98 0	^a 88/ to 93/	92 6	^a 97 0	88 6
3rd Year ..	97 6	101 0	^a 93/ to 103/	96/6 & 98/6	^a 97 0	90/ to 94/6
Firemen—						
Four Fires ..	95 0	107 0	^a 94 0	98 6	^a 102 4	..
Less than Four Fires	95 0	104 0	^a 94 0	..	^a 96 4	..
Horse Drivers ..	93 6	101 0	^a 92 0	95 6	^a 91 0	90 6
Labourers ..	87 6	89/ & 95/	^a 85 0	86 6	^a 85 0	85/6 to 88/6
Lamp Trimmers ..	88 6	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	90 6	98 0	^a 92 7	89 6	^a 91 0	91 6
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year ..	97 6	95 0	^a 88 0	92 6	^a 97 0	88 6
2nd Year ..	100 6	98 0	^a 88/ to 93/	95 6	^a 97 0	91 6
3rd Year ..	103 6	101 0	^a 93/ to 103/	98/6 & 100/	^a 97 0	94 6
Night Watchmen ..	87 6	96 10	^a 88 0	88/6 & 89/6	^a 102 0	85 6
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading ..	115/6 & 120/	115 0	^a 123 11	102 0	^a 113 0	94 6
Other ..	105/ & 111/	107 0	^a 110 2	99 6	^a 103 0	91 6
Pitmen ..	97 0	107/ & 113/	^a 93/6 & 100/10	92/6 & 95/6	^a 97 0	94/6 & 100/6
Signalmen ..	103/6 to 109/6	104/ & 110/	^a 96/ & 103/8	98/6 & 105/	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers—						
Horse ..	90 0	101 0	^a 92 0	95 6	^a 91 0	90 6
Motor ..	99 0	101 0	..	98 6	^a 100 6	94 6
Track Cleaners ..	87 6	95 0	^a 88 0	89 6	^a 91 0	88 6
Trimmers or Fuelmen	89 0	..	^a 90 0	95 6	^a 89 4 1/2	..

^a The hours of labour for railway employees are 48 per week (in New South Wales and Victoria 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases:—Victoria—Shunters and signalmen in 1st and special class boxes, 88 hours per fortnight. Queensland and Western Australia—44 per week. South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of railway employees in the various States only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen.

the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week. The wages for Victoria are those paid at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi. ^d The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows:—N.S.W.—Broken Hill—Underground workers, 35 hours; surface workers, 44 hours. Other Districts—Underground workers, 44 hours; surface workers, 48 hours. Victoria, W. Australia and Tasmania—Miners and others underground, 44 hours; engine-drivers and workers above ground, 48 hours. Queensland—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, &c., 46 hours. Other Districts—Miners, &c., 44 hours. South Australia—Miners and others underground 44 hours day shift, 40 hours night shift; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Carrying—Merchandise—						
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	95 0	90 6	92 0	90 6	94 6	90 6
Two Horses ..	100 0	95 6	97 0	95 6	99 6	95 6
Three Horses ..	105 0	97 6	100 0	97 6	101 6	97 6
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	99 0	90 6	92 0	90 6	90 0	90 6
Two Horses ..	106 6	95 6	97 0	95 6	95 0	95 6
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	95 0	98 6	99 0	98 6	102 6	98 6
Two Horses ..	100 0	103 6	104 0	103 6	107 6	103 6
Sanitary carters ..	97/ & 102/	94/6 to 104/6	93 0	94/6 to 104/6	91 0	94/6 to 104/6
Stable Hands ..	94/6 & 99/6	89 6	85, 0	89 6	93 6	89 6
Tip Dray Drivers ..	95/ & 100/	90 6	92 0	90 6	94 6	90 6
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	97/ to 107/6	95/6 to 99/6	94/ to 102/	95/6 & 99/6	99/6 & 103/6	95/6 & 99/6
3 tons or over ..	107/6 to 111/6	103 6	107/ & 112/	103 6	107 6	103 6
Carrying—Passenger—						
Chauffeurs ..	95 0	92/6 & 110/	94 0	..	..	90 0
Lift Attendants—						
Goods ..	84 0	90 0	90 0	50/ to 87/6a	85 0	..
Passenger ..	84 0	90 0	85/ & 87/	50/ to 87/6a	85 0	75/ to 80/a

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Waterside Working—						
Wharf Labourers per hour	2 11½	2 11½	2 11	2 11½	2 11½	2 11½
Passenger Vessels—Intra Stated—						
Cooks—						
Chief per month	e348/6 to 418/6	403 6e	403 6e	403 6e	403 6e	e250/6 to 403/3
Second ..	e278/6 to 318/6	293 6e	293 6e	293 6e	293 6e	e220/6 to 293/6
Third ..	278 6e	..	..	..	..	..
Ships' ..	318 6e	..	..	..	..	..
Pantrymen ..	325 0f	325 0f	325 0f	325 0f	325 0f	..
Assistant per month	f295/ to 305/	f295/ to 305/	f295/ to 305/	f295/ to 305/	f295/ to 305/	..
Stewards ..	f305/ & 345/	f305/ & 345/	f305/ & 345/	f305/ & 345/	f305/ & 345/	f203/ & 345/
Passenger Vessels—Inter-stated—		<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>	
Bakers per month		363 6e			383 6e	
Barmen ..		305 0f			305 0f	
Butchers ..		313 6e			333 6e	
Cooks—						
Chief ..		433 6e			463 6e	
Second ..		353 6e			353 6e	
Third ..		293 6e			293 6e	
Ships' ..		343 6e			343 6e	
Pantrymen ..		325 0f			325 0f	
Scullerymen ..		273 6e			273 6e	
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon ..		315 0f			315 0f	
Second ..		345 0f			345 0f	
Second Saloon ..		345 0f			345 0f	
Fore Cabin ..		325 0f			325 0f	
Bedroom ..						
and Other ..		305 0f			305 0f	
	Wages in Vessels of 4,000 tons Gross Register and under.			Wages in Vessels of over 4,000 tons Gross Register.		

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146.

b 48 and 54 hours per week. *c* Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. *d* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *e* Not more than 9 hours per day; in the tropics 8 hours. *f* Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, nor 8 per day when in terminal ports.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
All Vessels—Interstate^b i—			<i>s. d.</i>			
A.B. Scamen per month			332 6			
Boatswains ..			352 6			
Donkeymen ..			392 6			
Firemen ..			372 6			
Greasers ..			372 6			
Lamp Trimmers ..			352 6			
Fuel Trimmers ..			332 6			
Marine Engineers^b c h—		Vessels.			Vessels.	
Chief per month		100 N.H.P. and under.			Over 100 N.H.P.	
Second ..		622/6 to 672/6			692/6 to 1,032/6	
Third ..		512/6			512/6 to 672/6	
Fourth ..		462/6			462/6 to 562/6	
5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ..					402/6 to 502/6	
		Interstate			392/6	
		Passenger Vessels.			Interstate	
		<i>Lowest Class, 125 tons and under.</i>	<i>Highest Class, over 10,000 tons.</i>	<i>Lowest Class, 60 tons and under.</i>	<i>Highest Class, over 8,000 tons.</i>	
Merchant Service^b c e h—						
Masters per month		645/6	1,635/6	557/6	1,135/6	
Officers—						
Chief ..		505/6	665/6	445/6	605/6	
Second ..		445/6	605/6	405/6	525/6	
Third ..			545/6		485/6	
Fourth and Fifth ..			405/6		405/6	

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Farming^g—						
General Hands <i>d</i> ..	55 0	27/6 to 55/a	25/ to 35/a	25/ to 40/a	35/ to 50/a	42/ to 48/a
Harvesters <i>d</i> ..	84 0	60/ to 80/a	48/ to 72/a	60/ to 90/a	48/ to 80/a	48/ to 72/a
Milkers <i>d</i> ..	25/ to 40/a	30/ to 50/a	25/ to 30/a	25/ to 40/a	30/ to 50/a	30/ to 40/a
Ploughmen <i>d</i> ..	84 0	35/ to 57/4a	30/ to 40/a	25/ to 40/a	40/ to 55/a	30/ to 48/a
Chaffcutters—						
Portable ..		109 8 6			52/6 to 80/	3202/6 & 95/
Stationary ..		102 6			52/6 to 80/	3202/6 & 95/
Threshers—						
Feeders ..						3209 5 0
Machinists ..						3202 6
Gardening^g—						
Gardeners ..	98 6	67 8 0	69 4 8	88/6 & 91/6	91 0	91 6
Labourers ..	86 0	67 5 0	85 0	85/6 & 88/6	85 0	88 6
Nurserymen ..	98 6	78 0	91 6	91/6 & 97/6	97 0	91 6
Labourers ..	86 0	73 0	85 0	85/6 to 91/6	85 0	88 6
Pastoral Workers^g—						
Cooks <i>d</i> ..	92 6	92 6	122 6	92 6	92 6	92 6
Shearers .. per 100	40 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Shed Hands <i>d</i> ..	79 8	79 8	102 6	79 8	79 8	79 8
Wool Pressers <i>d</i> ..	105 0	105 0	122 6	105 0	105 0	105 0
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	87/ to 99/6	83/ to 96/		79/ to 96/	81/6 to 87/6	81/ & 87/

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *c* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. *d* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. *e* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. *f* Brisbane, Perth and Hobart rates are for employees of local authorities. *g* Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. *h* Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day in cases where one and where three or more engineers are employed, and not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. *Masters and Officers.*—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours; five intervals of 24 consecutive hours' leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. *i* Not more than 8 hours per day. *j* Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Clubs (Residential)—						
Barmen	84 0	82 6	91 0	92 0	103 0	
Billiard Markers ..	84 0	84 6	85 0	85 6	88 0	2566 0
Lift Attendants ..	84 0	180 0	85/ & 87/	85 6	88 0	
Porters—Day Work	84 0	84 6	85 0	85 6	88 0	2563 3
„ Night Work	84 0	84 6	85 0	85 6	93 0	2563 3
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—						
Chefs	102/6 to 142/6	104/ to 133/6	100/ & 105/	110/6 to 135/6	105/ & 113/	2572/5 to 127/11
Cooks—Second ..	91/6 to 112/6	98/ to 116/	95 0	95/6 to 110/	91/ & 97/	2557/7 to 102/1
„ Third ..	88/ to 102/6	98 0	95 0	95/6 to 99/	90 0	2557/7 to 82/4
Kitchenmen ..	84 0	92 0	85 0	85 6	85 0	2564 2
Hairdressing—						
Full Hands ..	110 0	125 0				
Hairdressers ..	105 0	105 0	100 0	108 6	103 0	1690 0
Hotels—						
Barmen	84 0	94 6	88 0	92 0	100 0	2588 0
Billiard Markers ..	84 0	92 0	85 0	85 6	85 0	2564 2
Handymen ..	84 0	92 0	85 0	85 6	85 0	2552/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants ..	84 0	180 0	85/ & 87/	85 6		2555/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work	84 0	92 0	85 0	85 6	85 0	2555 11
„ Night Work	84 0	92 0	85 0	85 6	90 0	2564 2
Waiters—Head ..	94 0	94 6	85 0	92 6		2582/4 & 95/6
„ Other ..	84 0	92 0	85 0	88 0	89 0	2563/1 & 82/4
Restaurants—						
Pantrymen ..	84/ to 86/6	84 6	87 6	85 6	84 9	2564 2
Waiters ..	84/ to 89/	84 6	87 6	88/ & 89/	89 0	2563/1 & 82/4

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bill Posting—						
Billposters ..	86 0	87 6	85 0	80/ to 85/6a	90 0a	84 0
Factory Engine Driving—						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class ..	103/ & 106/	103/ to 106/	112 0	97/ & 100/	94/ & 97/	100/6 & 103/6
2nd Class ..	100/ & 103/	100/ to 103/	104 0	97/ & 100/	91/ & 94/	97/6 & 100/6
3rd Class ..	100/ & 103/	100/ to 103/	96 0	97/ & 100/	91/ & 94/	97/6 & 100/6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	97 0	100 0	94 0	94 0	88 0	94/6
2nd Class ..	94/ & 95/6	92/6 to 97/		86/6 & 93/	85/ & 86/6	91/6 & 93/
Greasers ..	94 0	92 6	94 0	88 0	85 0	91 6
Trimmers ..	92 6	92 6	90 0	86 6	83 6	90 0
Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke)—						
Baggers and Loaders	95 0	110 0		88 6		84 0
Carters—						
One Horse ..	95 0	88 0	92 0	90 6	94 6	90 6
Two Horses ..	100 0	93 0	97 0	95 6	99 6	95 6
Trimmers ..	95 0	110 0		88 6		84 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Fuel Distribution (Fire-wood)						
Carters—One Horse ..	95 0	93 0	92 0	90 6	94 6	90 6
„ Two Horses ..	100 0	98 0	97 0	95 6	99 6	95 6
Sawyers ..	95 0	97 6	92 7	101 0	..	96 0
Yardmen ..	95 0	96 6	..	92 0	..	84 0
Other Adults ..	95 0	91/6 & 93/6	..	94 0	..	84 0
Marine Stores—						
Bottle Washers ..	91 0	82 6	85 0	90 0	95 0	..
Foremen ..	93 0	85 6	90 0	100 0	..	..
General Hands ..	91 0	82 6	85 0	90 0	95 0	..
Municipal—						
Labourers ..	93 11½	92 0	85 0	85 6	85 0	88 6
Street Sweepers ..	93 11½	97 0	85 0	85 6	85/ & 87/	88 6
Shop & other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen ..	98 6	12100 0	100 0	97 0	95 0	1085/to 100/
Chemists' Assistants ..	97/6 & 105/	110 0	111 6	1280 0	..	110 0
Clerks ..	91 6	91 & 192/6	100 0	94 0	95 0c	10110 0
Confectionery Salesmen ..	85 0	81 6	100 0	..	95 0	88 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	98 6	12110 0	100 0	97 0	95 0	1085/to 100/
Fruit Salesmen ..	85 0	81 6	100 0	..	..	88 0
Furniture Salesmen ..	98 6	12112 6	100 0	97 0	95 0	107 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	93 6	99 0	100 0	95 0	95 0	88 0
Newsagents' Assistants ..	85 0	82/6 & 95/	100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	85 0	82/6 & 95/	100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts. ..	87 6	95 0	100 0	95 6	95 0	88 0
Clothing (Men's)—						
Collectors, Doormen, and Travellers ..	98 6	12115 0	..	..	99 6	..
Departmental Managers ..	106/ & 111/	12120 0	..	..	..	10105 0
Parcels Office-men ..	..	1295 0	..	..	95 0	..
Salesmen ..	98 6	12110 0	95 0	97 0	95 0	1085/to 100/
Hardware						
Managers—						
Branch ..	106/ & 111/	105 0	..	..	..	..
Departmental ..	106/ & 111/	110/ to 128/	..	..	..	110 0
Salesmen—						
Junior ..	84/ & 88/6	62/6 to 75/	85/ & 92/6	88/ & 89/	..	60/ to 85/
Outside ..	..	105 0	..	97 0	..	95 0
Senior ..	98/6	102 6	100 0	97 0	95 0	90 0
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	39a87/ & 89/6	2896/10 to 112/9	88 0	2892 0	..	2860/ to 84
Office Cleaners ..	87/ & 92/	1086 3	85/ & 87/	..	85 0	1275 0
Packers—General ..	90/6 to 95/	94 6	90 0	88 6	90 0	81 6
Storemen—General ..	89/ to 92/	94 6	90 0	88 6	90 0	81 6
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers—Head ..	94/to 115/6	99/6 to 110/	95/ to 120/	102 6	90 0	87/6 & 94/
„ Other ..	90 6	94 6	90 0	88 6	90 0	80 0
Storemen—Head ..	94/to 115/6	102/ to 118/	95/ to 120/	102 6	92 0	87/6 & 94/
„ Other ..	89 0	94/6 to 102/	90 0	88 6	90 0	80 0
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers ..	93/ to 95/	90 0	90 0	85 0	90 0	80 0
Storemen ..	90/ to 94/	90 0	90 0	85 0	90 0	80 0
Surveying—						
Surveyors' Cooks (for 7 days) ..	89 6	2880 0a	88 0	112 9a	93 4a	..
„ Foremen ..	93 0	96 0a	..	..	98 0a	..
„ Labourers ..	87 0	90 0a	88 0	91 6a	92 0a	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146.
 employees. c 38 hours except in special circumstances.

Retail Grocers Determination.

b In retail shops same hours as other
 d 47½, 47½, and 48 hours. e From

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1926.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 139.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Biscuit Making—						
Adult Females ..	45 0	44 0	43 0	39 6	47 8	45 0
Butter Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	51 0	43 0	44 6	..	40/ & 54/
Cheese Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	51 0	43 0	..	..	..
Confectionery—						
Chocolate Dippers ..	42 6	50 0	43 0	40 0	..	51 0a
Other Adults ..	42 6	50 0	43 0	40 0	b	51 0a
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Fillers ..	53 0	53 0	48 6	53 0	45 0	53 0
Other Adults ..	47 0	47 0	43 0	47 0	45 0	47 0
Pastry Cooks—						
Adult Females ..	46/ to 72/	42 0	44 0	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Head Women ..	41 6	59 0	44/6 to 54/	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	41 6	51 0	41 0	44 6	45 0	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)—						
Ringers ..	41 6	54 0	..	b	..	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	41 6	50/ & 55/	..	b	..	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bootmaking—						
Machinists — Wax	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thread ..	58 3	59 9	46 9	59 9	..	59 9
Other Adults ..	49 6	51 0	46 9	51 0	52 0	51 0
Dressmaking—						
Adult Females ..	48/ to 69/	48/ to 69/	48/ to 69/	48/ to 69/	50/8 & 52/8	48/ to 69/
Dyers and Cleaners—						
Adult Females ..	48/ to 55/6d	48/ to 55/6	..	48/ to 55/6	55 0	48/ to 55/6
Hat Making (Straw)—						
Finishers ..	51 0	51 0	51 0	..	..	..
Machinists ..	51 0	51 0	51 0	..	..	..
Millinery—						
Adult Females ..	48/ & 51/	48/ & 51/	48/ & 51/	48/ & 51/	48 8	48/ & 51/
Shirt Making—						
Adult Females ..	48/ to 58/	48/ to 58/	48/ to 58/	48/ to 58/	48/8 & 56/8	48/ to 58/
Tailoring (Order)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	62 6	58 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0	62 6	53 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	62 6	58 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0	53/1 & 54/6	53 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. b Piece rates. c 46 and 48 hours per week. d Six day week 48 hours; 5 day week 46½ hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION V.—*continued.*GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Tailoring (Ready-made)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	£53 0	£53 0	£53 0	£53 0	£51 8	£53 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	£51 0	£51 0	£51 0	£51 0	£48 8	£51 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	£53 0	£53 0	£53 0	£53 0	£51 8	£53 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	£49 6	£49 6	£49 6	£49 6	£48 8	£49 6
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—						
Comb Minders ..	£46 0	42 0	£43 0	..	..	43 0
Drawers and Menders	£49/9 & 54/9	42 0	£43 0	..	..	42 0
Gillbox Minders ..	£45 9	42 0	£43 0	..	..	41 0
Warpers ..	£50/ & 56/	45 6	£43 0	42 0a	..	43 6
Weavers—Loom ..	£54 9	46 0	£43 0	45/ to 68/a	..	44 0
Other Adults ..	£45 9	42 0	£43 0	38/ to 45/a	..	40 0
Underclothing—						
Adult Females ..	£48/ to 58/	£48/ to 58/	£48/ to 58/	£48/ to 58/	£50/8 & 52/8	£48/ to 58/

GROUPS I, II, V, AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bedding and Furniture—						
Bedding Machinists ..	£47 6	£55 0	£45 10	49 6	53 3	51/6 & 57/6
Mattress (Wire) Workers	..	£67 0	..	..	53 3	51 6
Picture Frame Workers	£52 6	£55 0	..	..	53 3	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders ..	£56 6	56 6	£47 9	56 6	£51 0	£56 6
Sewers ..	£56 6	56 6	£53 0	56 6	£51 0	£56 6
Brush Making—						
Bass Broom Drawers	£51 0	..	£45 0	42 6	<i>d</i>	..
Bench Drawers ..	£51 0	44 0	£45 0	42 6	<i>d</i>	..
Machinists — Treadle Knot ..	£51 0	44 0	£45 0	42 6	<i>d</i>	..
Candle Making—						
Adult Females ..	£42 6	46 9	£43 0	45 3	..	35 0
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	53/6 to 58/6	53/6 to 58/6	£45 0	53/6 to 58/6	£47 6	53/6 to 58/6
Other Adults ..	48/6 to 52/6	48/6 to 52/6	£45 0	48/6 to 52/6	£47 6	48/6 to 52/6
Jewellery c—						
Chainmakers ..	£51/ & 56/	60 0	£65 0	..	} 53 6 {	..
Enamel Fillers ..	£41 6	47 6	£55 0	..		..
Gilders ..	£51 0	67 6	£55 0	55 0b		..
Polishers ..	£51 0	70 0	£55 0	55 0b		..
Scratch Brushers ..	£51 0	47 6	£55 0	55 0b		..
Workers N.E.I. ..	£56 0	90 0	£55 0	..		..
Leather Small Goods—						
Hand Stitchers ..	£55 6	£55 6	£55 6	50 0	£52 0	£55 6
Other Adults ..	£55 6	£55 6	£55 6	50 0	£52 0	£55 6
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	£42 6	46 3	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	£48/6 to 53/6	48/6 to 53/6	£45 0	48/6 to 53/6	£51 0	48/6 to 53/6
Polish Making—						
Adult Females ..	£42/ to 50/a	46 9	..	45 3	..	..
Portmanteau Making—						
Adult Females ..	£55 6	£55 6	£55 6	50 0	£52 0	£55 6
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	£41 6	45 6	£48 0	..	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. *b* Hours of labour per week : 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). *c* Sydney rates with deductions for holidays. *d* Piecework.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

SECTION V.—*continued.*GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assists.	56 6	56 6	47 9	56 6	51 0	56 6
Lithographing Feeders	55 6	55 6	47 9	55 6	51 0	55 6
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	48 0	48 0	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness Making—						
Adult Females ..	55 6	55 6	55 6	50 0	52 0	55 6
Sail Making—						
Adult Females ..	55 3½	55 3½	55 3½	45 0	45 0	55 3½
Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	42 6	46 9	43 0	45 3	..	35 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	55 3½	55 3½	55 3½	45 0	45 0	..
Wickerworking—						
Adult Females ..	52 6	..	..	55 0	53 3	51 6

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Hotels—						
Barmaids ..	55 6	69 6	78 0	80 0	103 0	²⁵ 66 0
Housemaids ..	49 6	59 0	43 0	56 0	62 3	²⁵ 48/2&52/7
Laundresses ..	55 0	62 0	48 0	61 0	62 3	²⁵ 55 11
Waitresses—Head ..	50 6	62 0	43 0	61 0	..	²⁵ 63/1&69/8
Other ..	50 6	58 0	43 0	56 0	62 3	²⁵ 48/2&56/5
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	42 6	30/ to 45/a	44 0	42 6	54 0	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	42/6 & 46/6	45/ to 52/6a	44 0	46 6	60 0	24/ & 30/
Sorters ..	42/6 & 46/6	40/ to 53/a	44 0	46 6	54 0	24 0
Starchers ..	42 6	35 0a	44 0	42 6	54 0	24 0
Washers ..	42/6 & 51/6	44 0a	44 0	42 6	66 0	36 0
Office Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	43/6 to 54/6	73 4	58/ & 60/	1 ^c 35 0	1 6c	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	50 0	51 0	44 0	43 6	57 6	²⁵ 49 4
Waitresses ..	50/ & 53/	51 0	44 0	50/ & 55/	59 6	²⁵ 48/2 to 56/5

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers ..	49 9	^a 4 & ¹⁰ 56/	73 0d	56 0	60 0e	¹⁰ 60 0
Clerical Assistants ..	49 9	^a 4 & ¹⁰ 56/	73 0d	56 0	..	¹⁰ 60 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot ..	53 6	¹² 50 0	58 6	44 0	51/6 & 56/6	¹⁰ 50 0
Drapery ..	53 6	¹² 50 0	58 6	44 0	51/6 & 60/	¹⁰ 50 0
Fruit and Confectionery	45 6	45 0	58 6	..	51 6	55 0
Newsgent and Book-stall ..	50 0	45/ & 50/	58 6	44 0	49 6	60 0
Tobacconists ..	55 6	85 0	58 6	51 6	49 6	55 0

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 146. ^c Per hour, With minimum of 25 hours per week. ^d In retail shops same hours as other employees. ^e 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 146.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).						NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).						CANADA (MONTREAL).					
	July, 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.		March, 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.		Sept., 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Furniture—																		
Cabinet Makers	60 0	48	102 0	48	110 0	44	60 8½	47	95 4	44	95 4	44	84 0	60	113 5	50	113 2	50
															to	to	to	to
Wood Carvers	60 0	48	102 0	48	110 0	44	58 9	47	95 4	44	95 4	44	96 0	60	123 0	55	123 5	55
„ Machinists	60 0	48	102 0	48	110 0	44	60 8½	47	95 4	44	95 4	44	72 0	60	103 1	55	102 11	55
Sawmilling—																		
Machinists, Planing	63 0	48	105 6	44	110 6	44	57 0	47	100 c 7½	46c	92 0	47	60 0	55	99 0	44	98 9	44
															to	to	to	to
„ Shaping	69 0	48	108 6	44	113 6	44	45 0	47	100 c 7½	46c	92 0	47	68 2	55	115 6	55	115 3	55
															to	to	to	to
Sawyers, Band or Jig	68 0	48	105 6	44	110 6	44	54 0	47	102 0	47	102 0	47	68 2	55	123 9	55	123 3	55
			and		and													
„ Circular	54 0	48	107 6	44	102 6	44	48 0	47	102 0	47	102 0	47	61 7	55	119 7	60	119 4	60
	to		to		and													
	66 0		105 6		110 6													
Brassworking—																		
Moulders	68 0	48	105 6	48	105 6	44	64 7½	47	95 4	44	99 0	44	70 2	54	144 4	48	144 0	48
	and		and		and										to		to	
	72 0		109 6		109 6										158 4		158 0	
Moulding (Iron)—																		
Moulders	68 0	48	105 6	48	105 6	44	64 7½	47	95 4	44	95 4	44	78 0	60	99 0	40	98 9	40
	and		and		and										to	to	to	to
	72 0		115 6		120 6	48									146 5	50	146 1	50
Sheet Metal Working—																		
Tinsmiths	60 0	48	98 6	48	98 6	44	62 8	47	95 4	44	99 0	44	58 10	54	115 6	to 59	115 3	44
																	to	59

(c) Wellington.

SECTION VI.—continued.

Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia, New Zealand and Canada.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).						NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).						CANADA (MONTREAL).					
	July, 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.		March, 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.		Sept., 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
Milling (Flour)—																		
Millers (Shift) <i>a</i>	63 0	48	103 6	44	105 6	44	48 0	48	91 0	44	91 0	48	78 0	60	123 9	60	123 3	60
	70 0		112 6		114 6										to		to	
Packermen	51 0	48	93 6	44	95 6	44	48 0	48	87 0	44	87 0	48	60 0	60	156 8	60	156 5	60
															111 4	60	111 1	60
Bootmaking—																		
Bootmakers	60 0	48	96 0	44	101 3	44	52 6	45	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	85 3	44	93 0	55	123 9	48	123 3	48
															to	to	to	to
															164 11	57½	164 7	57½
Tailoring (Ready made)—																		
Cutters	65 0	48	100 0	46½	105 6	44	52 0	45	84 0	44	84 0	44	72 0	49	148 5	44	148 2	44
				and 48			to						to		to	to	to	to
Pressers (Coat)	60 0	48	101 6	44	105 6	44	60 0	45	84 0	44	87 6	44	80 0	49	177 4	48	176 11	48
							55 0						60 0	49	148 5	44	148 2	44
													to		to	to	to	to
Trimmers	65 0	48	100 0	46½	105 6	44	52 0	45	84 0	44	84 0	44	80 0	49	173 2	48	172 10	48
				and 48			to						60 0	49	123 9	44	123 3	44
							60 0								to	to	to	to
															156 8	48	156 5	48
Textile Working (Woollen Mills) (b)—																		
Carders	48 0	48	85 0	48	86 0	44	52 0	48	85 9	45	93 9	45	29 7	55	90 9	47½	90 6	47½
Dyehousemen	48 0	48	85 6	48	86 6	44	52 0	48	85 9	45	93 9	45	38 5	55	76 4	47½	78 2	47½
Spinners	48 0	48	84 6	48	88 0	44	52 0	48	85 9	45	93 9	45	49 7	55	103 1	47½	102 10	47½
Warpers	48 0	48	85 0	48	92 6	44	56 0	48	85 9	45	93 9	45	38 5	55	103 1	47½	102 10	47½
Bookbinding—																		
Bookbinders (Journeyman) ..	65 0	48	95 0	48	95 0	44	65 0	48	102 6	45	102 6	45	72 0	48	148 5	48	148 2	48
Paper Rulers	65 0	48	95 0	48	95 0	44	65 0	48	102 6	45	102 6	45	80 0	48	148 5	48	148 2	48
	to 77 6		to 107 6		to 107 6													

(a) New Zealand—Kilmen.

(b) Canada-Toronto, 1924 and 1925.

(c) Not available.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*
Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia, New Zealand and Canada.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).						NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).						CANADA (MONTREAL).					
	July, 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.		March, 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.		Sept., 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
Compositors (Day work)	88 0	48	114 0	44	114 0	44	65 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	88 0	48	156 8	48	164 7	48
Readers	80 0	48	119 0	44	119 0	44	65 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	72 0	48	131 11	48	156 5	48
															148 5			
Printing (Jobbing Offices)—																		
Compositors	65 0	48	110 0	44	114 0	44	65 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	74 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Linotype Operators	80 0	48	122 0	44	126 0	44	74 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	92 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Building—																		
Bricklayers	78 0	48	113 1	46	113 1	44	70 6	47	99 3	44	99 3	44	118 10	54	181 5	44	181 1	44
															to	to	to	to
															206 2	50	117 8	44
Carpenters	72 0	48	121 0	44	125 7	44	64 7½	47	97 2	44	101 9	44	97 2	54	117 11	44	to	to
															to	to	185 2	60
															185 7	60	185 2	60
Labourers—Carpenters	60 6	44	99 11	44	103 7	44	51 4	47	80 8	44	80 8	44	64 10	54	82 6	50	82 4	50
															to	to	to	to
															99 0	60	98 9	60
Concrete Workers	60 6	44	99 11	44	103 7	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	80 8	44	64 10	54	82 6	50	82 4	50
															to	to	to	to
															99 0	60	98 9	60
Earth Excavators	60 6	44	99 11	44	103 7	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	80 8	44	64 10	54	82 6	50	82 4	50
															to	to	to	to
															99 0	60	98 9	60
Painters	64 0	48	108 2	44	117 4	44	60 6	44	95 4	44	99 0	44	86 5	54	122 6	44	122 3	44
															to	to	to	to
															131 11	49½	131 8	49½
Paperhangers	64 0	48	108 2	44	117 4	44	60 6	44	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	86 5	54	122 6	44	122 3	44
															to	to	to	to
															131 11	49½	131 8	49½
Plasterers	78 0	48	108 4	46	108 4	44	66 0	44	96 6	44	96 6	44	105 7	48	181 5	44	181 1	44
															to	to	to	to
															229 3	49½	229 3	49½
Plumbers	72 0	48	116 11	46	117 0	44	62 4 and 66 0	44	95 4	44	95 4	44	91 10	54	127 0	44	126 9	44
															to	to	to	to
															152 7	49½	152 3	49½

(a) Not available.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*
Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia, New Zealand and Canada.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).						NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).						CANADA (MONTREAL).					
	July, 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.		March, 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.		Sept., 1914.		Dec., 1925.		Dec., 1926.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
Tramways—																		
Conductors—																		
1st year	48 0	48	88 0	48	91 6	48	42 0 to 48 0	48	92 0	48	92 0	48	52 10	60	105 2	60	104 11	60
2nd year	51 0	48	91 0	48	94 6	48												
3rd year	54 0	48	94 0	48	97 6	48												
Motormen—																		
1st year	54 0	48	94 0	48	97 6	48	48 0 to 54 0	48	96 0	48	96 0	48	52 10	60	105 2	60	104 11	60
2nd year	57 0	48	97 0	48	100 6	48												
3rd year	60 0	48	100 0	48	103 6	48												
Carrying (Merchandise)—																		
Carters (1 horse)	50 0	56½	89 6	48	95 0	44	48 0	48	84 0	48	88 0	48	84 0	54	70 2 to 90 9	57 to 63	69 11 to 90 6	57 to 63
Factory Engine-driving—																		
Engine Drivers, 1st Class	66 0	48	100 0 and 103 0	48	103 0 and 106 0	48	60 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	101 0	48	78 0	60	103 1 to 123 9	55 to 70	102 11 to 123 5	55 to 70
Municipal—																		
Labourers	57 0	48	93 11½	48	93 11½	48	50 11 to 58 9	47	88 1	47	86 2	48	48 7	54	92 9	60	92 7	60
Street Sweepers	49 6 and 54 0	48	93 11½	48	93 11½	48												

(a) Not available.

